

IDAHO EMPLOYMENT

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IN THIS ISSUE...

State Overview

Unemployment Rate	1
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	2
Economic Indicators	6

Panhandle

Seaport.....

Small Business- Key to Recovery.....	9
North Central Idaho Population Report	9

Treasure Valley

City Population Update	12
------------------------------	----

Magic Valley

Southeast.....

Covered Employment & Wages..	17
------------------------------	----

Northeast

F.Y.I.

2002 City Population for Idaho...	21
Population Tables	23

Glossary

State Overview

IDAHO'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED AT 5.2 PERCENT

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June 2003 was 5.2 percent, unchanged from May. Idaho's June unemployment rate was five-tenths of a percentage point below the 5.7 percent rate experienced one year ago. Idaho's June unemployment rate was below the national rate of 6.4 percent, which was up three-tenths of a percentage point from May.

Nationally, the number employed increased by nearly 1.4 million people between June 2002 and June 2003. This was a 1.0 percent increase compared to a 1.3 percent increase in Idaho. The number of people unemployed increased 10.5 percent nationally compared to a 7.7 percent decrease in Idaho.

Following significant decreases in April and May of 2003, the number of unemployed persons in Idaho increased to 36,200 in June, up 500 from May. The number of employed persons decreased by 2,400 to 654,000. These changes resulted in a *Civilian Labor Force* of 690,200 in June, down 1,900 from May 2003.

Unfortunately, the number of new jobs, mostly seasonal, could not keep up with the demand, therefore providing fewer job opportunities for youth looking for summer employment, a contributing factor to the decrease in the number of persons employed. As both high school and college students entered the labor force in search of summer employment, they found a tight job market. There were fewer job opportunities for summer employment this year due to employer caution in hiring and budget limitations impacting the number of jobs in public parks and recreation programs.

From one year ago, the number of persons employed in Idaho increased by 8,700 and the number of persons unemployed decreased by 3,000. As a result of these changes, the labor force increased by 5,700, or 0.8 percent, from June 2002.

2001 Recession Revisited

The National Bureau of Economic Research's Business Cycle Dating Committee recently declared the national recession that began in March 2001 lasted eight months and ended November 2001. Even though the nation's labor market has continued to contract and the unemployment rate has increased, the committee determined the nation's increased output trend began November 2001 and the recession was over.

How Idaho's labor force fared during the official recession and since then is presented in State Table 4 on page 2.

Significant changes in labor force trends are considered lagging indicators of a recession or recovery because there is a gap between the time businesses recognize a changing market for their products/services and the time they decrease or increase their workforce in response. Some busi-

State Table 4: National Recession in Idaho				
Component	Recession Period		Recovery	
	Start: 3/01	End: 11/01	11/02	6/03
Seasonally Adjusted Employment, Idaho Residents				
Civilian Labor Force	674,546	691,416	683,418	690,170
Unemployment	31,790	36,702	40,805	36,209
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.3	6	5.2
Total Employment	642,756	654,714	642,613	653,961
Nonfarm Employment, Idaho Jobs				
Total Employment	561,023	569,755	573,900	574,639
Goods-Producing Industries	112,711	111,060	106,100	103,722
Services-Providing Industries	448,312	458,695	467,800	470,917

nesses and industries are more responsive than others. For example, many manufacturers try to hold unsold inventories to a minimum or produce only what has been ordered, thereby allowing them to adjust production quickly. This seems to be the case in Idaho. During the recession months, total employment increased, but the *Goods-Producing Industries*, especially *Manufacturing*, cut jobs during the official recession period. Idaho's recovery has been slow, but positive, as the employment indicators have improved, although some of the manufacturing industries have not recovered or are confronting market conditions not related to the national recession.

AREA AND COUNTY LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS

Five Idaho counties experienced double-digit unemployment rates in June, up from three counties in May 2003. Adams County had an unemployment rate of 12.8 percent in June, up from 11.3 percent in May, but down from 14.2 percent in June 2002. Shoshone County's rate of 10.7 percent was up from 9.5 percent in May, but down slightly from 10.9 percent in June 2002. Benewah County experienced 10.1 percent unemployment in June 2003 compared to 7.1 percent in May and 11.6 percent in June 2002. Boundary County's rate of 10.1 percent is up from 9.0 percent in May and 7.6 percent in June 2002. Washington County's June unemployment rate of 10.4 percent was slightly below May's rate of 10.5 percent. Clearwater County was close to double-digits with 9.8 percent, up from 9.3 percent in May, but down from 13.2 percent in June 2002.

Three counties recorded unemployment rates at or below 3.0 percent in June 2003, up from two counties in May 2003 and one county in June 2002. The three counties are: Madison at 1.7 percent, up from May's 1.6 percent, but down from 2.0 percent in June 2002; Owyhee at 2.1 percent, down from 2.2 percent in May, and down from 6.4 percent in June 2002; and, Teton at 3.0 percent, down from 3.4 percent in May and 3.5 percent in June 2002.

Three counties with double-digit unemployment rates are included in the Panhandle Labor Market Area (LMA), which had the highest unemployment rate at 8.0 percent, among the state's LMAs. The Bonneville LMA had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.6 percent. The state's two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)—Boise City and Pocatello City—had unemployment rates of 5.1 percent and 4.9 percent respectively.

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

The total number of *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* has increased every month since January. The June total of 574,500 is 5,800 more than the May total of 568,700 for a 1.0 percent increase. The 2003 month-over-month increases have been less than one percent, so attaining at least a whole percent increase is good news in terms of the gradual recovery from the national recession and Idaho's own economic downturn. The *Goods-Producing Industries* added 1,700 jobs in June for a 1.7 percent increase, and the *Service-*

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Providing Industries achieved a 0.9 percent increase by adding 4,100 jobs.

Even though 2003 has experienced positive growth, the June 2003 count of *Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* is 3,000 less than the June 2002 count. The difference can be attributed to fewer jobs in the *Goods-Producing Industries*. There were 103,600 jobs in these industries in June 2003 compared to 108,200 jobs in June 2002. This difference of 4,600 jobs was not compensated by the gain of 1,600 jobs in the *Services-Providing Industries*. The year-over-year losses were heaviest in *Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing* (-2,000), *Other Durable Goods Manufacturing* (-1,300), *Food Manufacturing* (-700), and *Wood Product Manufacturing* (-500).

Construction remained strong in June 2003 as it has throughout recent years. The last time statewide *Construction* employment totaled less than 31,000 was March 1999. Construction permitting throughout these years, and in June 2003, has been consistently on the strong side in residential (single and multi-family, new and alterations) construction. Population growth, migration growth and patterns, and low interest rates have spurred residential construction. June's job increase can also be attributed to spring and summer weather for heavy construction, and to the start of some new public building projects that had been delayed due to budget constraints.

Logging jobs increased by 28.6 percent from May; this might be considered very good news. However, this large percentage increase was just a 400 job numerical increase and the June 2003 job count is 300 less than the June 2002 count. Weather and mountain road conditions were favorable for tree cutting, although some planned logging operations have been delayed through the sale and permitting processes. Employment in *Logging's* companion industry, *Wood Product Manufacturing*, remained unchanged because the inventory of processed timber stocks is high and selling prices are low.

June was another month of relative stability in *Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing*. There was only marginal month-over-month job loss; this industry has consistently remained at 16,000 jobs since March. The return of this industry to its highest job levels is dependent upon national business investment spending recovering its past levels and consumers deciding to no longer postpone purchases of computer upgrades and new telecommunications devices that are now on the market.

The *Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty Foods* component of *Food Manufacturing* had a seasonal gain of 200 jobs from May to June as early fruits were harvested. However, the part of the processing industry that has a year-round work force, such as frozen potato products, now employs fewer workers than a year ago, continuing this industry's job decline of the last several years.

Most of the component industries in the *Service-Providing Industries* sector added jobs except those that normally have seasonal declines, such as *Education*. The private

State Table 1: June 2003 Labor Force (preliminary)

Seasonally Adjusted	Labor Force	Unemp.	% Unemp.	Total Emp.
Seaport LMA	36,134	1,669	4.6	34,465
Nez Perce County	24,061	921	3.8	23,139
Asotin County, WA	12,074	748	6.2	11,326
Boise City MSA	245,445	12,403	5.1	233,042
Ada County	176,593	8,176	4.6	168,417
Canyon County	68,853	4,227	6.1	64,626
Pocatello City MSA*	41,051	2,008	4.9	39,043
Bonneville LMA	83,169	2,976	3.6	80,193
Bingham County	22,556	941	4.2	21,615
Bonneville County	48,706	1,596	3.3	47,110
Butte County	1,570	69	4.4	1,502
Jefferson County	10,336	370	3.6	9,966
Cassia-Minidoka LMA	20,357	1,404	6.9	18,953
Cassia County	10,235	650	6.3	9,585
Minidoka County	10,121	754	7.4	9,368
Idaho-Lewis LMA	8,353	612	7.3	7,740
Idaho County	6,855	561	8.2	6,295
Lewis County	1,497	52	3.4	1,446
Panhandle LMA	93,139	7,434	8.0	85,705
Benewah County	4,318	437	10.1	3,881
Bonner County	17,933	1,414	7.9	16,520
Boundary County	4,534	456	10.1	4,078
Kootenai County	59,897	4,436	7.4	55,461
Shoshone County	6,456	691	10.7	5,766
Magic Valley LMA	53,158	2,000	3.8	51,158
Gooding County	7,483	287	3.8	7,196
Jerome County	9,871	364	3.7	9,507
Twin Falls County	35,804	1,348	3.8	34,455
Adams County	1,827	234	12.8	1,593
Bear Lake County	2,980	120	4.0	2,861
Blaine County	12,558	471	3.7	12,087
Boise County	2,633	162	6.2	2,470
Camas County	436	21	4.7	416
Caribou County	3,125	200	6.4	2,925
Clark County	553	21	3.7	532
Clearwater County	3,776	371	9.8	3,404
Custer County	2,309	126	5.5	2,183
Elmore County	9,887	683	6.9	9,204
Franklin County	5,434	184	3.4	5,250
Fremont County	5,051	262	5.2	4,789
Gem County	6,004	441	7.3	5,563
Latah County	16,181	567	3.5	15,613
Lemhi County	3,875	211	5.5	3,664
Lincoln County	2,185	95	4.3	2,090
Madison County	12,164	202	1.7	11,962
Oneida County	1,763	66	3.8	1,697
Owyhee County	4,044	86	2.1	3,958
Payette County	9,361	797	8.5	8,564
Power County	3,130	263	8.4	2,868
Teton County	3,887	116	3.0	3,771
Valley County	4,419	321	7.3	4,098
Washington County	4,151	430	10.4	3,721
State of Idaho	692,197	35,914	5.2	656,283
Idaho Cities				
Boise	119,091	5,310	4.5	113,780
Coeur d'Alene	21,106	1,156	5.5	19,950
Idaho Falls	30,209	1,015	3.4	29,194
Lewiston	20,432	635	3.1	19,797
Nampa	21,203	1,410	6.7	19,792
Pocatello	29,651	1,444	4.9	28,207
Twin Falls	19,041	712	3.7	18,329

* Pocatello MSA includes all of Bannock County.

industry groups with the most jobs—*Retail Trade* and *Professional & Business Services*—added 800 jobs each, resulting in job levels very close to those of June 2002.

Health Care & Social Assistance added 600 jobs from May to June, but as noted in previous months, the recent month-over-month gains are due largely to increases in facilities other than *Hospitals*. Although *Hospitals* continue to add jobs, more jobs have been added in clinics and doctors' offices. There have been several recent hospital expansions, renovations, or new construction in some of the rural areas, but staffing has not increased significantly.

Good news for Idaho's tourism industry is seen in the month-over-month job increases in the *Leisure & Hospitality* sector, which added 2,400 jobs from May to June. Some of this gain is seasonal as the summer season began, but this sector is also regaining jobs lost after the events of September 11, the recession, and lowered consumer confidence.

Agriculture

The number of counties declared as emergency drought areas now stands at 19. The April through June stream flow volume of the Snake River is at 80 percent of average. This follows two years of below normal stream flow—68 percent in 2002 and 39 percent in 2001. The shortfall has resulted in severely restricted water supplies for the current irrigation season. Under the emergency drought declaration, irrigators in the county can work with the Idaho Department of Water Resources to secure temporary water rights and make modifications to existing water rights. The counties under emergency drought declarations are: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Lincoln, Madison, Oneida, Owyhee, Power, and Teton.

Agriculture employment increased 4.6 percent, or 1,930 people, between May and June. The increase was due to more people in the *Hired Workers* category of agricultural employment. These workers are involved in weeding, thinning, and irrigating. The hot July weather was especially hard on the crops and demanded more irrigation activity.

The following is a brief overview of agriculture activity across the state.

North

- The only North Idaho farms currently hiring are those that are cutting and baling. North Idaho experienced exceptionally warm, dry weather in June and early July, moving up the date expected for harvest of grains, peas, and lentils by about two weeks to mid-August. Harvest should continue into early September. Grass seed harvest began in late July in some areas, and was expected to continue into early August. The very hot weather has kept irrigators busy at tree nurseries and on the very few irrigated farms that exist in North Idaho. At hops farms in

Boundary County, stringing and training are nearly completed. The hops harvest in Boundary County should start in mid-August. Haying is completed in most of the region. At the ornamental tree nurseries and Christmas tree farms in Bonner and Boundary Counties, workers are shearing, weeding, and watering. The tree producers probably will not be hiring many workers until mid-October.

Southwest

- As temperatures stayed above 100 degrees in Southwest Idaho, farmers tried to keep up with the irrigation demands during the hot weather. Most of the second cutting of alfalfa and winter wheat has been completed. Workers are involved in thinning and picking activities in area orchards including apple, peach, and plum trees, while the cherry harvest has been completed. Weeding and hoeing of row crops, including strawberries, onions, cucumbers, onions and sugar beets, and topping corn continues throughout the region. Irrigation continues for a variety of crops, including hay, beans, corn, grain, mint, onions, potatoes, and sugar beets.

South Central Idaho

- The weather has been exceptionally hot for a long duration and there is no end in sight. This has caused the usage of irrigation water to increase dramatically. It appears that there is adequate water to complete crops, but it has a detrimental effect on ground water as it depletes reserves and heightens the fire danger, which is very high in the area. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management has hired extra firefighter personnel. The extremely dry weather has used up ground moisture, and most desert grasslands are turning dry and yellow. The growing season is progressing well. In most cases, the second cutting of hay has been completed and the third cutting is nearly ready. The grain is getting ready to harvest and farmers are looking for harvest help.

Southeast

- Hot dry weather and a lack of adequate water in Southeast Idaho have created growing conditions similar to last year. Crop activity is running slightly ahead of normal and labor needs are currently minimal. The second harvest of hay is underway and will continue over the next week or two. Most farming activity in early August consists of irrigating grains, potatoes, sugar beets, and a third crop of hay; hoeing beets; applying pesticides; removing irrigation pipes; and preparing equipment for grain harvest.

Continued on page 22

State Table 2: Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

% Change From

BY PLACE OF WORK	June 2003*	May 2003	June 2002	Last Month	Last Year
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	574,500	568,700	577,500	1.0	-0.5
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	103,600	101,900	108,200	1.7	-4.3
Natural Resources & Mining	3,600	3,200	4,000	12.5	-10.0
Logging	1,800	1,400	2,100	28.6	-14.3
Mining	1,800	1,800	1,900	0.0	-5.3
Metal Ore Mining	500	500	600	0.0	-16.7
Construction	39,200	37,800	38,600	3.7	1.6
Manufacturing	60,800	60,900	65,600	-0.2	-7.3
Durable Goods	37,100	37,400	40,900	-0.8	-9.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	7,300	7,300	7,800	0.0	-6.4
Sawmills & Wood Preservation	2,900	2,900	3,200	0.0	-9.4
Veneer & Engineered Products	1,300	1,300	1,300	0.0	0.0
Other Wood Product Manufacturing	3,100	3,100	3,300	0.0	-6.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	3,700	3,700	3,700	0.0	0.0
Machinery Manufacturing	2,900	2,900	2,900	0.0	0.0
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	16,000	16,100	18,000	-0.6	-11.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	2,200	2,200	2,200	0.0	0.0
Other Durable Goods	5,000	5,200	6,300	-3.8	-20.6
Nondurable Goods	23,700	23,500	24,700	0.9	-4.0
Food Manufacturing	15,600	15,500	16,300	0.6	-4.3
Fruits & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty	8,100	7,900	8,600	2.5	-5.8
Paper Manufacturing	1,600	1,600	1,700	0.0	-5.9
Printing & Related Support Activities	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.0	0.0
Chemical Manufacturing	1,900	1,900	2,000	0.0	-5.0
Other Nondurable Goods	2,600	2,500	2,700	4.0	-3.7
SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	470,900	466,800	469,300	0.9	0.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	115,400	113,900	116,700	1.3	-1.1
Trade	97,000	95,900	98,100	1.1	-1.1
Wholesale Trade	24,800	24,500	25,300	1.2	-2.0
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	11,700	11,700	11,800	0.0	-0.8
Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	11,400	11,300	11,700	0.9	-2.6
Retail Trade	72,200	71,400	72,800	1.1	-0.8
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10,800	10,400	10,700	3.8	0.9
Building Material and Garden Equipment	8,300	8,200	8,400	1.2	-1.2
Food & Beverage Stores	12,600	12,200	12,500	3.3	0.8
General Merchandise Stores	14,900	14,800	14,400	0.7	3.5
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	18,400	18,000	18,600	2.2	-1.1
Utilities	1,900	1,900	2,000	0.0	-5.0
Transportation & Warehousing	16,500	16,100	16,600	2.5	-0.6
Rail Transportation	1,300	1,300	1,300	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	8,500	8,200	8,200	3.7	3.7
Information	9,100	9,100	9,300	0.0	-2.2
Telecommunications	3,200	3,200	3,200	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	26,600	26,300	25,800	1.1	3.1
Finance & Insurance	19,600	19,500	19,200	0.5	2.1
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	7,000	6,800	6,600	2.9	6.1
Professional & Business Services	71,200	70,400	71,200	1.1	0.0
Professional, Scientific, & Technical	28,800	28,700	28,500	0.3	1.1
Scientific Research & Development	7,300	7,200	7,400	1.4	-1.4
Management of Companies & Enterprises	8,500	8,500	8,600	0.0	-1.2
Administrative & Support & Waste Management	33,900	33,200	34,100	2.1	-0.6
Administrative & Support Services	32,900	32,200	33,000	2.2	-0.3
Educational & Health Services	60,700	60,500	59,100	0.3	2.7
Educational Services	5,200	5,600	5,400	-7.1	-3.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	55,500	54,900	53,700	1.1	3.4
Hospitals	13,300	13,100	13,200	1.5	0.8
Leisure & Hospitality	56,900	54,500	56,000	4.4	1.6
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	9,800	9,000	8,300	8.9	18.1
Accommodation & Food Services	47,100	45,500	47,700	3.5	-1.3
Accommodation	7,900	7,000	8,300	12.9	-4.8
Food Services & Drinking Places	39,200	38,500	39,400	1.8	-0.5
Other Services	17,600	17,400	18,100	1.1	-2.8
Total Government	113,400	114,700	113,100	-1.1	0.3
Federal Government	14,000	12,800	14,400	9.4	-2.8
State & Local Government	99,400	101,900	98,700	-2.5	0.7
State Government	27,400	29,200	27,300	-6.2	0.4
State Government Education	12,000	14,100	11,800	-14.9	1.7
State Government Administration	15,400	15,100	15,500	2.0	-0.6
Local Government	72,000	72,700	71,400	-1.0	0.8
Local Government Education	37,700	38,700	36,600	-2.6	3.0
Local Government Administration	31,500	31,300	32,100	0.6	-1.9
Local Government Tribes	2,800	2,700	2,700	3.7	3.7

*Preliminary Estimate

** Estimates include all full or part time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay in the following industry groups during the pay period ending nearest the 12th of the month.

State Table 3: Economic Indicators

	June 2003	May 2003	June 2002	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
IDAHO LABOR FORCE ⁽¹⁾					
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	690,200	692,100	684,500	-0.3	0.8
Unemployment	36,200	35,700	39,200	1.4	-7.7
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	5.2	5.2	5.7		
Total Employment	654,000	656,400	645,300	-0.4	1.3
<i>Unadjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	701,000	693,300	695,200	1.1	0.8
Unemployment	32,900	34,100	35,900	-3.5	-8.4
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	4.7	4.9	5.2		
Total Employment	668,100	659,200	659,300	1.4	1.3
U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁽²⁾	6.4	6.1	5.8		
U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ⁽²⁾					
Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (CPI-W)	179.6	179.4	175.9	0.1	2.1
All Urban Consumer (CPI-U)	183.7	183.5	179.9	0.1	2.1
AGRICULTURE					
Agriculture Employment	43,600	41,670	39,900	4.6	9.3
Operators	9,010	9,010	9,010	0.0	0.0
Unpaid Family	360	360	640	0.0	-43.8
Hired Workers	34,230	32,300	30,250	6.0	13.2
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
<i>Claims Activities</i>					
Initial Claims ⁽³⁾	9,832	10,705	8,982	-8.2	9.5
Weeks Claimed ⁽⁴⁾	93,249	91,793	80,142	1.6	16.4
<i>Benefit Payment Activities⁽⁵⁾</i>					
Weeks Compensated	67,413	79,464	68,073	-15.2	-1.0
Total Benefit \$ Paid	\$14,765,834	\$17,609,199	\$14,882,043	-16.1	-0.8
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$219.04	\$221.60	\$218.62	-1.2	0.2
Covered Employers	41,117	41,402	40,240	-0.7	2.2
Total Benefit \$ Paid During Last 12 Months ⁽⁴⁾	\$215,328,167	\$215,444,375	\$196,600,086	-0.1	9.5

(1) Preliminary Estimate

(2) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(3) Includes all entitlements/programs on Intrastate and Interstate Agent, New, and Additional Claims

(4) Includes all entitlements/programs, Intrastate and Interstate Agent

(5) Includes all entitlements/programs, Total Liable Activities



PANHANDLE

BENEWAH, BONNER, BOUNDARY, KOOTENAI, & SHOSHONE COUNTIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

On-going job losses in *Wood Products Manufacturing* and weakness in the logging industry, retail stores, trucking, telecommunications, and call centers pushed the Panhandle's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate from 7.6 percent in May to 8.0 percent in June. Many mills in the Panhandle have endured temporary shutdowns or otherwise reduced employment in recent months. Consequently, logging employment has fallen below its normal levels. The three most timber-dependent Panhandle counties—Benewah, Boundary, and Shoshone—suffered from double-digit unemployment rates in June.

Despite the unemployment rate increase, some conflicting signs suggested the economy was slowly improving. The unemployment rate in June 2003 was nine-tenths of a percentage point lower than in June 2002, and the number of employed residents was 1.4 percent higher. The Panhandle's two most populous counties exhibited significant decreases in unemployment. Bonner County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 9.0 percent in June 2002 to 7.9 percent in June 2003, while Kootenai County's rate fell from 8.5 percent to 7.4 percent. Since April, most manufacturing operations outside the wood products sector have stopped losing jobs for the first time in three years. Low mortgage rates and continued population growth boosted *Construction* employment in June close to the record highs of the late 1990s. The construction boom fueled 6.0 percent job growth of real estate, title insurance, lending, and other *Financial Activities*. The summer tourism season got off to a terrific start, moving *Leisure & Hospitality* employment 3.1 percent above its year-ago level. For more information, see Panhandle Table 1.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Benewah County

- St. Maries celebrated the completion of its \$2.2 million downtown revitalization project on August 2. The celebration

gave St. Maries residents the opportunity to enjoy the repaved streets and new sidewalks, street lights, murals, and signs.

Bonner County

- Schweitzer Mountain Resort near Sandpoint hosted nearly 2,000 racers and 15,000 spectators at a national mountain bike race in late July. It was the first National Off-Road Bicycle Association (NORBA) race to be held in Idaho.

Boundary County

- Louisiana-Pacific (L-P) announced in mid-July that it would permanently close its Bonners Ferry mill September 19. It is paying the 140 affected workers wages for the 60-day period, as required by federal law. About 120 mill workers have been idled since April 25 when low lumber prices forced L-P to shut down the mill for an indefinite period.

Panhandle Table 1: Labor Force & Employment

	June 2003*	May 2003	June 2002	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	93,140	92,550	92,750	0.6	0.4
Unemployed	7,430	6,580	8,240	12.9	-9.8
% of Labor Force Unemployed	8.0	7.6	8.9		
Total Employment	85,710	85,970	84,510	-0.3	1.4
Unadjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	94,190	92,530	93,980	1.8	0.2
Unemployed	6,080	6,440	6,890	-5.6	-11.8
% of Labor Force Unemployed	6.5	7.0	7.3		
Total Employment	88,110	86,090	87,090	2.3	1.2
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs** - NAICS	71,360	69,480	70,530	2.7	1.2
Goods-Producing Industries	13,030	12,730	13,320	2.4	-2.2
Natural Resources & Mining	1,490	1,270	1,530	17.3	-2.6
Construction	4,980	4,790	4,790	4.0	4.0
Manufacturing	6,560	6,670	7,000	-1.6	-6.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	2,610	2,740	2,920	-4.7	-10.6
Other Manufacturing	3,950	3,930	4,080	0.5	-3.2
Service-Providing Industries	58,330	56,750	57,210	2.8	2.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	13,250	12,970	13,400	2.2	-1.1
Wholesale Trade	1,400	1,420	1,390	-1.4	0.7
Retail Trade	10,210	10,010	10,400	2.0	-1.8
Utilities	390	390	370	0.0	5.4
Transportation & Warehousing	1,250	1,150	1,240	8.7	0.8
Information	1,280	1,260	1,280	1.6	0.0
Financial Activities	2,980	2,940	2,810	1.4	6.0
Professional & Business Services	7,100	6,860	6,980	3.5	1.7
Educational & Health Services	6,970	6,900	6,670	1.0	4.5
Leisure & Hospitality	9,500	8,540	9,210	11.2	3.1
Other Services	2,390	2,370	2,240	0.8	6.7
Government Education	4,860	5,170	4,800	-6.0	1.3
Government Administration	8,840	8,590	8,650	2.9	2.2
Government Tribes	1,160	1,150	1,170	0.9	-0.9

* Preliminary estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

Boundary County officials are hoping to turn the mill site into an industrial park to eventually offset the economic blow from the mill closure. Since the Bonners Ferry mill shut down, Boundary County's seasonally unemployment rate shot up from 7.1 percent in March to 10.1 percent in June.

- L-P also announced that Riley Creek Lumber, based in Laclede (nine miles east of Priest River), is purchasing the three remaining L-P plants in North Idaho. Together, the mills in Moyie Springs and Chilco (near Athol) and the finishing plant in Sandpoint employ about 370 people. Riley Creek plans to upgrade the mills to make them more efficient and better able to use small-dimension logs.

Kootenai County

- Buck Knives, which had hoped to move its corporate headquarters and factory from the San Diego area to Post Falls in the first quarter of 2004, recently announced the move will be delayed a year. When Buck Knives opens its 110,000-square-foot factory at Riverbend Commerce Park in early 2005, it will bring about 50 employees from its current plant in El Cajon, California, and will hire another 200 people locally. Buck's decision to delay the move was motivated by the difficulties of moving such a large operation so quickly and because it did not want to interrupt production in a year when sales are running high. Buck remains deeply committed to moving to Post Falls. It is looking forward to the lower labor, electrical, and other costs in Idaho, and it recently accepted an offer from a buyer on its El Cajon plant.
- Verizon recently increased the workload of the employees at its order processing center in Hayden, which means that it will not be making layoffs as feared. In May, Verizon offered voluntary severance packages to 60 of its Hayden employees because of a declining workload. About 13 employees accepted the severance packages. Without increased work, Verizon probably would have been forced to lay off workers at the Hayden center, which employs more than 150 people. Verizon's other order-processing center in Coeur d'Alene employs 60 workers.
- Kootenai County's lodging, dining, and retail businesses received a \$5 million boost in the last weekend of July when Coeur d'Alene hosted the USA Ironman Triathlon. Ironman's 1,700 participants swam 2.4 miles in Lake Coeur d'Alene, bicycled 112 miles, and ran 26.2 miles. This was the first of five years that Coeur d'Alene will host the Ironman. The tourism season doesn't normally go into full swing until the Fourth of July, so Ironman participants and spectators lit up "no vacancy" signs two weeks earlier than normal.

Shoshone County

- Tele-Services Innovations (TSI) closed its Smelterville call center at the end of July, putting about 80

people out of work. It also closed its Idaho Falls call center at the same time. During the last year, it closed call centers in Jerome and Burley. The federal Do Not Call legislation, going into effect this fall, transfer of call center jobs abroad, and the stagnation of the economy all led to job losses. In the fall of 2000, TSI announced it would move to Smelterville when the business park's first building was completed. It set up temporary quarters in Kootenai County. In the fall of 2001, TSI moved into the new building in Smelterville.

- Coeur Silver Valley Resources temporarily shut down its Galena Mine near Wallace on July 7 because of a malfunction of the main electrical component that powers the hoist that carries ore out of one of the world's deepest mines. It could take as long as two months to get the hoist running again. The Galena was well on track to produce 6 million ounces of silver this year. Last year, it produced a record 5.3 million ounces. About 200 miners are idled as a result of the hoist malfunction. The Galena shares the honor of being Shoshone County's largest private employer with Dave Smith Motors in Kellogg. Since the Sunshine Mine closed and Lucky Friday Mine laid off two-thirds of its workforce in 2001, the Galena has been the only major mine operating near capacity in the Silver Valley.
- Sterling Mining, a 100-year-old company based in Coeur d'Alene, acquired a 15-year lease on the Sunshine Mine near Kellogg in June. It is exploring the possibility of reopening the mine that employed 260 people before it closed in February 2001. American Reclamation Inc., a Nevada firm that buys inactive mines then determines whether to reopen them or sell their equipment, purchased the mine in February from bankrupt Sunshine Mining. Then, it decided to lease the mine to Sterling. The Sunshine was North America's richest silver mine, producing over 350 million ounces of silver from 1884 until 2001. It extends over 100 miles of tunnels. The Sunshine's lower depths now are flooded; when the mine closed, the enormous pumps that kept water out of the mine were turned off because running them is so expensive. The flooding will make it extremely expensive to bring the mine back to full production. At this time, Sterling is evaluating the feasibility of returning the Sunshine to limited production. In July, Sterling hired a few people to conduct the feasibility study and to maintain the mine property.

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SEAPORT

NORTH CENTRAL IDAHO: CLEARWATER, IDAHO, LATAH, LEWIS, & NEZ PERCE COUNTIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Seaport's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased in June to 4.6 percent, down six-tenths of a percentage point from May's rate of 5.2 percent, as shown in Seaport Table 1. In June 2002, the rate was 4.6 percent. Even though the June rate decreased from May, total *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* showed a decrease of 120 from May 2003 and 1,160 from June 2002. The decrease in June, which is usually a strong employment month, is cause for concern. Only *Construction* and *Transportation* industries recorded growth. Although there have been no major business closures since last year, employment was lost in all other industries.

SPECIAL TOPIC: Small businesses—key to economic recovery

Economic recovery for the North Central Idaho region does not depend entirely on how the largest companies fare. In fact, small businesses will be key to how quickly—or slowly—the economy picks up. Companies with fewer than 20 employees represent more than 60 percent of all private employment in the region. That's why so much of the economy's next move is riding on them. As the national economy became sluggish over the last two years, small business growth slowed and, consequently, employment began to flatten. In May a National Federation of Independent Business survey found that, nationally, fewer companies had increased their plans for capital spending despite incentives under the new federal tax plan that make such investment more attractive. For example, small companies can now write off \$100,000 vs. \$25,000 on capital goods. As the national economy begins to recover, small business in North Central Idaho can take advantage of such incentives to help grow their companies. Seaport Table 2 on page 10 provides a breakdown of North Central Idaho employers by size and county.

Seaport Table 1: Labor Force & Employment
Nez Perce County, Idaho and Asotin County, Washington

	June 2003*	May 2003	June 2002	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	36,140	36,620	35,110	-1.3	2.9
Unemployment	1,670	1,910	1,600	-12.6	4.4
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.6	5.2	4.6		
Total Employment	34,470	34,710	33,510	-0.7	2.9
Unadjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	36,130	36,530	35,120	-1.1	2.9
Unemployment	1,550	1,690	1,540	-8.3	0.6
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.3	4.6	4.4		
Total Employment	34,580	34,840	33,580	-0.7	3.0
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs** - NAICS	26,600	26,720	27,760	-0.4	-4.2
Goods-Producing Industries	4,300	4,310	4,690	-0.2	-8.3
Natural Resources & Mining	190	200	230	-5.0	-17.4
Construction	970	940	1,150	3.2	-15.7
Manufacturing	3,140	3,180	3,300	-1.3	-4.8
Wood Product Manufacturing	540	570	620	-5.3	-12.9
Food Manufacturing	100	90	100	11.1	0.0
Paper Manufacturing	1,210	1,210	1,240	0.0	-2.4
Other Manufacturing	1,290	1,310	1,340	-1.5	-3.7
Service-Providing Industries	22,300	22,420	23,080	-0.5	-3.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	6,030	6,020	6,130	0.2	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	620	620	640	0.0	-3.1
Retail Trade	4,090	4,100	4,150	-0.2	-1.4
Utilities	90	90	90	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	1,230	1,210	1,250	1.7	-1.6
Information	360	360	380	0.0	-5.3
Financial Activities	1,830	1,830	1,810	0.0	1.1
Professional & Business Services	1,500	1,530	1,540	-2.0	-2.6
Education & Health Services	3,780	3,820	3,980	-1.0	-5.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2,550	2,590	2,740	-1.5	-6.9
Other Services	1,180	1,190	1,200	-0.8	-1.7
Government Education	2,320	2,340	2,480	-0.9	-6.5
Government Administration	1,880	1,870	1,950	0.5	-3.6
Government Tribes	870	870	870	0.0	0.0

*Preliminary Estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

SPECIAL TOPIC: North Central Idaho City Population

Population in North Central Idaho cities between 2000 and 2002 decreased, according to data recently released by the U.S. Bureau of Census. Smaller cities in the region decreased at a faster rate, but overall the city of Lewiston lost the most population. Statewide the census estimates reconfirmed that since the late 1990s, Idaho's growth has been concentrated in the Boise Valley and the Coeur d'Alene area. Population information for 200 Idaho cities is shown on FYI Table 1, pages 23-26. Cities are listed in alphabetical order; the county name is included.

Seaport Table 2: North Central Idaho Employers by Employee Size

Number of Employees	North Central Idaho	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County
TOTAL	3328	338	567	950	175	1299
0 to 4	1865	209	352	526	112	665
5 to 9	652	57	109	193	29	264
10 to 19	420	41	60	114	21	184
20 to 49	258	19	30	81	9	119
50 to 99	80	8	10	21	4	37
100 to 249	40	4	5	12	N/A	19
250 plus	15	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	11

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Clearwater County

- As timber related jobs have been cut, tourism associated with chinook salmon fishing is playing a bigger role in the county's economy. Fishing got a major break in July with the reopening of the spring hatchery chinook season on the lower Clearwater River and the North Fork Clearwater River. The season was re-opened because the Dworshak National Fish Hatchery has received sufficient brood stock for program continuation.
- Hiring has begun for a new manufacturer that will start production by the middle of September at the Orofino Business Park. Seismic Tech, a subsidiary of Plumber One in Carson, California, is selecting its managers now and will choose the remainder of its employees later. Seismic Tech will manufacture hand-assembled, individually tested earthquake activated shut-off valves for home and commercial gas pipes. The company will employ 100 to 150 workers in the next two years, including assemblers and production managers.

Idaho & Lewis Counties

- Three Idaho County communities were recently awarded a total of \$60,020 in federal community assistance and economic action grants. The money is available in the form of cost-share funds through the Forest Service's Rural Community Assistance Program and the National Fire Plan-Economic Action Program. Framing Our Community, an economic development group in Elk City, will receive \$20,020. The group plans to establish a small timber business incubator to develop businesses that use fuels reduction and forest restoration materials to manufacture value-added wood products. Such business will sell to urban and niche markets using e-commerce technology as well as traditional forms of marketing. Syringa General Hospital in Grangeville will receive \$20,000 to assist with the construction of a Community Education and Emergency Services building. Kooskia Revitalization Committee will receive \$20,000 to help build a fire station to house fire equipment and a training classroom for the Harpster Volunteer Fire Association.

- The Cottonwood Fire Department was recently awarded a \$94,500 federal grant to purchase a fire-fighting vehicle. Cottonwood is one of 219 districts across the nation to receive money from the Assistance to Firefighters Program, administered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, which includes the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Fire Administration.

Latah County

- Officials at both Washington State University (WSU) and the University of Idaho (UI) say world events, such as the attacks on Sept. 11, 2001, and the recent war in Iraq, have led to more federal money being directed to homeland security and defense research. James Petersen, WSU's vice provost for research, said federal money for research is up about \$10 million at WSU from the previous year. Research money has also increased at the UI, with federal funding for 2003 estimated to be at about \$63.1 million, up from \$48.9 million in 2002. UI's total research funding was approximately \$77 million for 2003. While the government isn't making a great deal more money available, both universities have a niche in security and defense research and are applying for grants more aggressively.
- UI staff will not be cut to offset a budget shortfall, according to interim president Gary Michael. "The last thing I would look at is people. I'll be looking at other (areas) first. I'm not going to cut things unless we have solutions," Michael said. He said it would probably take another four years to solve all the university's financial problems, which include a \$30 million state funding shortfall and \$12 million in accumulated deficits.

Nez Perce and Asotin Counties

- Potlatch Corporation, the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley's largest private employer, has posted a quarterly profit of \$6.8 million for the April to June 2003 quarter, according to an earnings report released in July. Starting in 2000, Potlatch has posted losses that have

Continued on page 22



TREASURE VALLEY

ADA, ADAMS, BOISE, CANYON, ELMORE, GEM, OWYHEE, PAYETTE, VALLEY, & WASHINGTON COUNTIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The Boise City Metropolitan Statistical Area's (MSA) average annual unemployment rate for June 2003 was 5.1 percent, as shown in Treasure Valley Table 1. This was one-tenth of a percentage point below the May 2003 rate of 5.2 percent and one-tenth of a percentage point below the June 2002 rate of 5.2 percent. Month-over-month, the number of employed persons decreased by 600, or 0.3 percent, from May 2003, and the number of unemployed individuals decreased by 400 individuals, or 3.1 percent. The decreasing number of persons employed and the decreasing number of persons unemployed created an overall decrease of 1,000 individuals, or 0.4 percent, in the *Civilian Labor Force*, from May to June 2003. Year-over-year, the number of employed persons decreased by 5,200, or 2.2 percent, and the number of unemployed individuals decreased by 600 individuals, or 4.6 percent, creating a net decrease in the *Civilian Labor Force* of 5,800 individuals from June 2002. The *Civilian Labor Force* figures for June 2003 for all ten counties in Southwest Idaho are shown in Treasure Valley Table 2.

In the Boise City MSA *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased by 1,300, or 0.6 per-

Treasure Valley Table 1: Boise MSA Labor Force & Employment
Ada and Canyon Counties

	June 2003*	May 2003	June 2002	% Change Last Month	% Change Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	245,400	246,400	251,200	-0.4	-2.3
Unemployment	12,400	12,800	13,000	-3.1	-4.6
% of Labor Force Unemployed	5.1	5.2	5.2		
Total Employment	233,000	233,600	238,200	-0.3	-2.2
Unadjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	248,900	247,000	254,000	0.8	-2.0
Unemployment	12,200	12,200	12,700	0.0	-3.9
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.9	4.9	5.0		
Total Employment	236,700	234,800	241,300	0.8	-1.9
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	228,800	227,500	230,400	0.6	-0.7
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	45,800	45,300	48,200	1.1	-5.0
Natural Resources & Construction					
Manufacturing	30,100	30,100	31,900	0.0	-5.6
Durable Goods	23,000	23,100	24,900	-0.4	-7.6
Wood Product Manufacturing	1,900	1,900	1,900	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products Mfg.	1,400	1,400	1,500	0.0	-6.7
Machinery Manufacturing	1,200	1,300	1,400	-7.7	-14.3
Computer & Electronic Manufacturing	14,400	14,400	16,200	0.0	-11.1
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	1,600	1,600	1,700	0.0	-5.9
Other Durable Goods	2,500	2,500	2,200	0.0	13.6
Nondurable Goods	7,100	7,000	7,000	1.4	1.4
Food Manufacturing	5,300	5,300	5,300	0.0	0.0
Printing & Related Support Activities	700	700	800	0.0	-12.5
Other Nondurable Goods	1,100	1,000	900	10.0	22.2
SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	183,000	182,200	182,200	0.4	0.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities					
Trade	37,700	36,900	37,500	2.2	0.5
Wholesale Trade	10,600	10,200	10,300	3.9	2.9
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	6,600	6,500	6,500	1.5	1.5
Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	2,800	2,800	3,100	0.0	-9.7
Retail Trade	27,100	26,700	27,200	1.5	-0.4
Food & Beverage Stores	4,100	4,000	4,100	2.5	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	5,800	5,700	5,700	1.8	1.8
All Other Retail Trade	17,200	17,000	17,400	1.2	-1.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	6,900	6,900	6,900	0.0	0.0
Utilities	700	700	700	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	6,200	6,200	6,200	0.0	0.0
Information	3,600	3,600	3,700	0.0	-2.7
Telecommunications	1,400	1,400	1,300	0.0	7.7
Financial Activities	12,200	12,100	11,900	0.8	2.5
Finance & Insurance	9,200	9,200	8,900	0.0	3.4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,000	2,900	3,000	3.4	0.0
Professional & Business Services	32,600	32,200	31,900	1.2	2.2
Professional, Scientific, & Technical	9,500	9,500	10,000	0.0	-5.0
Management of Companies & Ent.	7,000	6,900	6,800	1.4	2.9
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt.	16,100	15,800	15,100	1.9	6.6
Educational & Health Services	27,700	27,500	27,000	0.7	2.6
Educational Services	2,000	1,900	2,300	5.3	-13.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	25,700	25,600	24,700	0.4	4.0
Hospitals	9,000	8,900	8,900	1.1	1.1
Leisure & Hospitality	20,000	19,600	20,700	2.0	-3.4
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,900	2,700	2,900	7.4	0.0
Accommodation & Food Services	17,100	16,900	17,800	1.2	-3.9
Accommodation	2,000	2,000	2,100	0.0	-4.8
Food Services & Drinking Places	15,100	14,900	15,700	1.3	-3.8
Other Services	6,600	6,700	6,800	-1.5	-2.9
Total Government	35,700	36,700	35,800	-2.7	-0.3
Federal Government	5,500	5,400	5,600	1.9	-1.8
State & Local Government	30,200	31,300	30,200	-3.5	0.0
State Government	12,700	13,700	12,400	-7.3	2.4
State Government Education	3,300	4,300	3,500	-23.3	-5.7
State Government Administration	9,400	9,400	8,900	0.0	5.6
Local Government	17,500	17,600	17,800	-0.6	-1.7
Local Government Education	10,000	10,200	10,400	-2.0	-3.8
Local Government Administration	7,500	7,400	7,400	1.4	1.4

* Preliminary Estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

Treasure Valley Table 2: June 2003 Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Figures for Southwest Idaho Counties				
	Civilian Labor Force	Number Unemployed	Percent Unemployed	Number Employed
Ada	176,593	8,176	4.6	168,417
Adams	1,827	234	12.8	1,593
Boise	2,633	162	6.2	2,470
Canyon	68,853	4,227	6.1	64,626
Elmore	9,887	683	6.9	9,204
Gem	6,004	441	7.3	5,563
Owyhee	4,044	86	2.1	3,958
Payette	9,361	797	8.5	8,564
Valley	4,419	321	7.3	4,098
Washington	4,151	430	10.4	3,721
Statewide	690,170	36,209	5.2	653,961

cent, from May 2003 to June 2003, while over the year, *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* lost 1,600 jobs in the Boise City MSA. Month-over-month, *Goods-Producing Industries* gained 500 jobs; job gains were noted in *Natural Resources & Construction* (500 jobs) and *Other Nondurable Goods Manufacturing* (100 jobs), while job decreases were noted in *Machinery Manufacturing* (-100 jobs). Year-over-year, *Goods-Producing Industries* lost 2,400 jobs with *Other Durable Goods Manufacturing* (300 jobs) and *Other Nondurable Goods Manufacturing* (200) the only industries to experience job gains. Year-over-year job losses occurred in *Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction* (-600 jobs), *Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing* (-100 jobs), *Machinery Manufacturing* (-200 jobs), *Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing* (-1,800 jobs), *Transportation Equipment Manufacturing* (-100 jobs), and *Printing and Related Supports Activities* (-100 jobs).

In *Service-Providing Industries*, job gains outweighed jobs lost with 800 jobs being added from May to June 2003. Job gains were experienced in *Durable Goods Wholesale Trade* (100 jobs), *Food & Beverage Stores* (100 jobs), *General Merchandise Stores* (100 jobs), *All Other Retail Trade* (200 jobs), *Real Estate & Rental & Leasing* (100 jobs), *Management of Companies & Enterprises* (100 jobs), *Administrative & Support & Waste Management Services* (300 jobs), *Educational Services* (100 jobs), *Health Care & Social Assistance Services* (100 jobs), including *Hospitals* (100 jobs), *Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation Services* (200 jobs), *Food Services & Drinking Places* (200 jobs), *Federal Government* (100 jobs), and *Local Government Administration* (100 jobs). Job losses were noted in *Other Services* (-100 jobs), *State Government Education* (-1,000 jobs), and *Local Government Education* (-200 jobs). The high number of jobs lost in *Education* is consistent with the end of the traditional school year in most districts. Year-over-year, *Service-Providing Industries* gained 800 jobs with job losses noted in *Nondurable Goods Wholesale Trade* (-300 jobs), *All Other Retail Trade* (-200 jobs), *Information Services* (-100 jobs), *Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services* (-500 jobs), *Educational Services* (-300 jobs), *Accommodation Ser-*

vices (-100 jobs), *Food Services & Drinking Places* (-600 jobs), *Other Services* (-200 jobs), *Federal Government* (-100 jobs), *State Government Education* (-200 jobs), and *Local Government Education* (-400 jobs). Job gains were noted in *Durable Goods Wholesale Trade* (100 jobs), *General Merchandise Stores* (100 jobs), *Telecommunications Services* (100 jobs), *Finance & Insurance Services* (300 jobs), *Management of Companies & Enterprises* (200 jobs), *Administrative & Support & Waste Management Services* (1,000 jobs), *Health Care & Social Assistance Services* (1,000 jobs), *State Government Administration* (500 jobs), and *Local Government Administration* (100 jobs). The slow growth of jobs over the year is consistent with the downturn and slow recovery that the national economy has been experiencing since January 2001.

SPECIAL TOPIC: City Population Update

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the 2002 city population data; FYI Table 1 on pages 23-26 shows the population information available for 200 Idaho cities (in alphabetical order), and includes the associated county. Treasure Valley Table 3 shows population information for the counties of Southwest Idaho. Ada, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, and Payette Counties showed an increase in population from 2000 to 2002, with Adams, Valley, and Washington Counties losing residents over the same time period. The fastest growing cities in the area since 2000 were Kuna (38.4 percent increase), Eagle (23.0 percent increase), Star (17.0 percent increase), Nampa (14.9 percent increase), and Melba (14.1 percent increase). The slowest growing cities in the area since 2000 were Council (5.4 percent decrease), Donnelly (5.1 percent decrease), and New Meadows (4.5 percent decrease). The largest population gains were noted in Nampa, Meridian, Boise, Eagle, Caldwell, and Kuna with increases of 7,828 persons, 4,148 persons, 3,949 persons, 2,552 persons, 2,878 persons, and 2,157 persons, respectively. Overall, the region's population grew nearly 6.3 percent, which is 1.75 times that of the average statewide growth rate of 3.6 percent.

Treasure Valley Table 3: 2000, 2001, & 2002 Census-Population Estimates for Southwest Idaho Counties

County/Region	July 1, 2002 Population	July 1, 2001 Population	April 1, 2000 Population Estimates Base	Numeric Change (2000-2002)	Percent Change (2000-2002)
Ada County	319,687	312,839	300,904	18,783	6.2%
Adams County	3,448	3,418	3,476	-28	-0.8%
Boise County	7,067	6,936	6,670	397	6.0%
Canyon County	144,983	139,004	131,441	13,542	10.3%
Elmore County	29,481	29,308	29,130	351	1.2%
Gem County	15,495	15,426	15,181	314	2.1%
Owyhee County	10,862	10,909	10,644	218	2.0%
Payette County	21,007	20,780	20,578	429	2.1%
Valley County	7,526	7,648	7,651	-125	-1.6%
Washington County	9,924	9,949	9,977	-53	-0.5%
Treasure Valley Area Total	569,480	556,217	535,652	33,828	6.3%
Statewide Total	1,341,131	1,320,585	1,293,953	47,178	3.6%

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Boise City MSA

- Boise Cascade Corp. announced that it plans to purchase OfficeMax for \$1.15 billion. The acquisition would more than double the company's office products revenue. Company officials stated that the "acquisition of OfficeMax represents a major step in the transformation of Boise's office products distribution business and Boise as a whole." The acquisition still requires shareholder approval, and if approved, will be final by the end of the year.
- DirecTV announced in mid-July that it plans to hire 300 additional full-time employees at its west Boise call center. With the new employees, DirecTV will employ nearly 1,600 people in the Treasure Valley.
- TSYS, a new technology center, recently opened in Boise. The technology center employs 77 people who formerly worked at Sears data center. TSYS opened at the former Sears data center in the MK Plaza. The company provides behind-the-scenes technology that is used in processing various uses of credit cards. TSYS processes more than 264 million accounts for many companies, including Bank of America, Circuit City, and Target.
- Sears Credit Center sold its operation to Citigroup in mid-July for \$3 billion. Sears announced that Citigroup plans to hire most of the 1,000 former Sears employees.
- The annual Boise River Festival was held in late June. Festivities at this year's festival included balloon launches, a carnival, parades, food courts, an arts and crafts fair, plenty of entertainment, and a finale fireworks display. Festival officials announced in mid-July that this year's \$1.2 million event lost \$160,000. This loss is down from a loss of \$250,000 in 2001 and a loss of \$225,000 in 2002. The decrease in the 2003 loss could be due to a decrease of about 20 percent in festival attendance as well as less spending by those who did attend.
- Saffron, a restaurant near the Basque Block in downtown Boise, closed in mid-July. The restaurant will be moving to a smaller downtown location in the fall. π , a new pizza parlor, opened in mid-August in the space formerly occupied by Saffron. The new restaurant features live music every night, beer, cocktails, and Ben & Jerry's ice cream.
- Construction has started on the first phase of a new 120-acre mixed-use development in Star. Pinewood Lakes will include 258 homes, a five-acre commercial development, 43 acres of park and pathway space, and 10 acres of lakes and waterway. No completion date for the project was announced.
- The Painted Pony Inn, a new bed and breakfast, recently opened in Star. The new inn is located at 6929 Highway 44 and offers sleeping accommodations

for people, and a horse barn and a dog kennel for animals. Gary and Norma Johnson, the owners of the Painted Pony Inn, serve breakfast as well as high tea to guests. The inn also features gardens, a patio, a bath house with a hot tub, as well as massages.

- The Snake River Stampede in the Treasure Valley area, held in early July, brought about \$1 million into the area through hotels, businesses, services, and other organizations. The rodeo is also a major fundraising event for a number of Canyon County entities including Canyon County 4-H, Kiwanis Club of Nampa, Nampa Exchange Club, and Nampa Lions Club. The event's success relies on a large number of volunteers.
- Home Depot announced in early July that it would open a new store in Nampa in the near future. The 113,700-square-foot store will be the fifth Home Depot in the Treasure Valley. It will be located at the corner of Cassia Street and Karcher Road near the site of Lowe's Home Improvement Warehouse. Home Depot officials expect to hire between 120 and 130 employees when the store opens. No completion date was announced.
- The new Nampa Hampton Inn & Suites is nearing completion and is expected to open September 1, just in time for the Idaho Cutting Horse Futurity, allowing spectators and participants to stay at the facility. The four-story, \$7.8 million, 101-room facility is located near the Idaho Center in North Nampa and also includes 4,000-square feet of conference room space.
- Albertson College of Idaho (ACI) announced more staff cuts in early June. Fourteen employees were laid off and the college also plans to eliminate its laptop computer program in an effort to reduce some of its multi-million-dollar budget shortfall. In addition to the layoffs, ACI President, Kevin Learned announced his resignation in late June. The board of trustees announced in early July that Robert Hoover, former President of the University of Idaho, would take over as President of the small liberal arts college.
- Sunseeds recently opened its new headquarters, located about six miles north of Parma. The company moved its headquarters from Morgan Hill, California, (south of San Jose) to the new location because the majority of the onion varieties for which the company produces seed, as well as other seed varieties, are grown in the Treasure Valley. The company retained research facilities at two sites in California for climate reasons.
- Construction recently started on The Willows, a \$3 million retail and office complex located on Blaine Street in Caldwell. The 24,000-square-foot building will be home to Silverhawk Realty LLC, Transnation

Title Co., and American Home Mortgage. Negotiations are ongoing with other possible tenants. Completion of the building is scheduled for November 2003.

- Recent business openings in the Boise City MSA include Rodizio Grille restaurant in downtown Boise, Full Life Chiropractic & Rehab in Caldwell, Inter-mountain Community Bank in Caldwell, Idaho Paintball Supplies in Caldwell, Archery Addiction and Sportsman Supply in Caldwell, My Closet in Nampa, and DreamMaker Bath & Kitchen in Boise. Microsol, Inc. opened the Boise Idaho System Integration and Customer Service Center in Boise.
- Other recent business happenings in the Boise City MSA include: D.L. Evans Bank is building a branch in Meridian; Farmers Insurance moved to a new location in Nampa; CarpetMax Flooring Center in Nampa and Boise changed its name to Dillabaugh's Flooring America; TableRock Brewpub & Grill announced plans to remodel and expand its current location by adding an espresso shop and a rooftop eatery over the next year; Idaho Banking Company announced plans to start construction of a Meridian branch office in September; and construction started on the Krispy Kreme doughnut shop in Meridian.

Elmore County

- Simplot Land and Livestock announced plans to expand its grain operation near Mountain Home. The company plans to build one of the largest roller mills in the western United States at the location. Construction of a roller mill grain flaking facility will be next to the company's silos near Exit 90. When completed, the mill will process 2,500-3,000 tons of grain per day and will add between three and five new jobs.
- Ashley Manor Care Center, located at 940 West Eighth Street South in Mountain Home, officially opened the doors for the only Alzheimer/dementia specific facility in Elmore County. The addition features private and semiprivate rooms for 15 residents.

Payette County

- The Lynnwood Convention Center officially opened in mid-July. The Center, an expansion of Grandma's Kitchen, is needed in the area as banquet room space is limited during parts of the year. The Lynnwood Center will offer catering from buffet to multiple-choice entrée meals.
- Country Choice Pizza recently opened in Fruitland. The restaurant offers customers a choice of take and bake pizza, or hot and ready-to-eat pizza. The business is located at 301 North Whitley Drive, the former Taco Bell location.

- The New Beginnings Animal Shelter in Fruitland closed in mid-July as a result of financial problems. A number of recent donations to the shelter were not enough to keep the shelter open. The shelter has been home to more than 100 animals since opening in February.

Valley County

- The Manchester Ice and Event Centre opened in McCall in early July. The grand opening of the center featured a show by the Fire On Ice Troupe that performed for a standing-room-only crowd.
- A groundbreaking ceremony was held for the new McCall Fire Station in late July. The \$1.6 million fire station will be located at the intersection of Deinhard Lane and Thula Street in McCall. When completed, the new building will replace the current station in downtown McCall. The project is expected to be completed by March 2004.
- Brundage Mountain Resort started the first phase of its expansion project in early July. Workers started enlarging existing parking lots at the ski area. The first phase of expansion also includes five new lifts, two restaurants, and numerous new runs and should be completed within five years. Work this summer will include several new ski runs, lift lines, and access roads.
- Tamarack officials announced in early July that the opening of the four-season resort would be delayed until 2004. Construction of ski lifts and lodges was expected this summer, and ski runs were originally scheduled to open this year. Work at the resort will continue this summer on ski runs and an 18-hole golf course, along with utilities and roads that are expected to be completed by December.

Washington County

- Geothermal Green is still raising capital to build a geothermal greenhouse in Weiser. The company will raise bedding plants to supply the Treasure Valley's expanding gardening and landscaping market. Once the business opens, it will provide 43 part-time and 20 full-time jobs initially, with plans to expand up to 300 jobs within the next five years as the industry continues to grow.

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MAGIC VALLEY

BLAINE, CAMAS, CASSIA, GOODING, JEROME, LINCOLN, MINIDOKA, & TWIN FALLS COUNTIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Magic Valley Labor Market Area (LMA) was 3.8 percent in June 2003. This was two-tenths of a percentage point higher than May 2003 and three-tenths of a percentage point lower than June 2002. June year-over-year numbers in *Civilian Labor Force* showed that there were 3,040 more area workers in 2003 than in 2002. This was a 6.1 percent increase over the year. The number unemployed dropped a modest 30 workers from June 2002 to June 2003.

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs continued the strong year-over-year growth trend with a 3.3 percent increase. This translated into 1,300 more *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* than one year ago. Industrial sectors that had significant increases from June 2002 were: *Construction*, *Manufacturing*, and *Educational & Health Services* with increases of 17.0 percent, 12.7 percent, and 21.3 percent, respectively. *Food Manufacturing* had an overall yearly increase of 14.7 percent. This seems to be high given the problems in the potato processing industry elsewhere in South Central Idaho; however, the Magic Valley LMA consists of Gooding, Jerome, and Twin Falls Counties. Food processors of all types in this area have either been stable or experienced growth. *Retail Trade* growth has been slow and was only up 0.3 percent from June 2002 to June 2003. Although there were several new retail jobs created, there is still a lot of consumer as well as employer caution that has somewhat offset potential growth. Many retailers have chosen to expand workers' hours rather than add new workers. Also, some retailers are using temporary workers. (Temporary workers are counted in the *Professional & Business Services* sector, which shows a decrease from June 2002.) Sectors that have shown significant year-over-year decreases were: *Natural Resources & Mining*, *Utilities*, and *Government Education* with drops of 25.0 percent, 18.2 percent, and 6.5 percent, respectively. *Natural Re-*

Magic Valley Table 1: Labor Force & Employment
Twin Falls, Jerome, and Gooding Counties

	June 2003*	May 2003	June 2002	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	53,160	53,760	50,120	-1.1	6.1
Unemployment	2,000	1,920	2,030	4.2	-1.5
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.8	3.6	4.1		
Total Employment	51,160	51,840	48,090	-1.3	6.4
Unadjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	53,830	53,990	51,030	-0.3	5.5
Unemployment	1,840	1,800	1,900	2.2	-3.2
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.4	3.3	3.7		
Total Employment	51,990	52,190	49,130	-0.4	5.8
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	41,230	41,320	39,930	-0.2	3.3
Goods-Providing Industries	8,100	7,760	7,120	4.4	13.8
Natural Resources & Mining	30	30	40	0.0	-25.0
Construction	2,410	2,170	2,060	11.1	17.0
Manufacturing	5,660	5,560	5,020	1.8	12.7
Food Manufacturing	3,590	3,550	3,130	1.1	14.7
Other Manufacturing	2,070	2,010	1,890	3.0	9.5
Service-Providing Industries	33,130	33,560	32,810	-1.3	1.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	9,900	9,940	9,810	-0.4	0.9
Wholesale Trade	1,810	1,850	1,820	-2.2	-0.5
Retail Trade	5,890	5,870	5,870	0.3	0.3
Utilities	180	180	220	0.0	-18.2
Transportation & Warehousing	2,020	2,040	1,900	-1.0	6.3
Information	520	490	510	6.1	2.0
Financial Activities	1,700	1,710	1,670	-0.6	1.8
Professional & Business Services	4,990	5,130	5,050	-2.7	-1.2
Educational & Health Services	3,650	3,560	3,010	2.5	21.3
Leisure & Hospitality	3,520	3,640	3,620	-3.3	-2.8
Other Services	1,430	1,430	1,430	0.0	0.0
Government Education	3,330	3,520	3,560	-5.4	-6.5
Government Administration	4,090	4,140	4,150	-1.2	-1.4

*Preliminary Estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

sources & Mining has long been a stagnant or declining industry and the changes there are a result of attrition. The decrease in *Government Education* was expected and was caused by a combination of jobs lost through attrition due to state and local budgetary constraints, and the natural termination of part-time workers as the school term expired.

The overall South Central Idaho economy continues to be strong in the western Magic Valley. New housing starts in Twin Falls and the construction of new businesses has been the major factor in stimulating construction job growth. The outlook for retail continues to be a mixed bag. However, the area has two new retailers—Best Buy and Sportsmen's Warehouse—that will provide 120-150 new full- and part-time retail jobs beginning in late July and early August.

Moore North American, a business forms printing company in Jerome, has begun laying off its 108 employees as the plant closes. The Mini-Cassia

outlook continues to be relatively bleak. A new wave of layoffs from McCain Food and J.R. Simplot Company's Heyburn potato processing plant has displaced approximately 220 more workers either permanently or indefinitely. Retail hiring has been flat or slightly down. Agricultural hiring appears to be about normal. The Mini-Cassia economy has performed better than expected because it seems local residents have been making strong efforts to keep local dollars in the economy by patronizing local businesses.

The Blaine County economy continues to hold its own. Tourism this winter was off somewhat, but early summer numbers look good. One factor that could cause problems for the summer not only in South Central Idaho, but also across the state, is the extremely high fire danger and the hot, dry weather in July. This could keep tourists out of the forests, especially if the Forest Service closes campgrounds due to fire danger.

The overall state of agriculture in South Central Idaho appears to be normal. Extreme heat has caused farmers to use a lot of irrigation water the last few weeks and reservoir levels are beginning to show stress. There is virtually no ground moisture and there is some concern about aquifer levels. South Central Idaho has followed the Idaho trend in potato planting. The Department of Agriculture reported that Idaho potato growers slashed acreage statewide 4 percent. This is the second lowest potato acreage reported in the last 14 years. Hopefully, this will stabilize and result in an increase in potato prices. Other crop commodity prices seem to be about average.

The numbers for the first six months of 2003 have been better than expected. Western Magic Valley has led the state in job growth throughout 2003 and the unemployment rate has remained one of the lowest in Idaho.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Twin Falls County

- The City of Twin Falls set an all-time monthly record for new housing permits in June 2003 with 53 new housing permits. So far in 2003, the pace is already 27 percent ahead of last year's record pace. The combination of extremely low interest rates, population in-migration, low unemployment, and new job creation has helped trigger this large increase in new housing. This has been a significant contributing factor to the strong increase in construction job numbers.
- The 15-year old Lynwood Market, located in the Lynwood Shopping Center in Twin Falls, is relocating and downsizing its operation. The store will relocate to the former Homestead Arts and Crafts Store. The new space is about 18,000-square feet smaller. The owners found it easier and cheaper to remodel the smaller store and downsize the busi-

ness than to undertake any changes at the existing store. They will market about 5,000 of their best selling items. The store employs about 20 full- and part-time workers and, while the work force might contract due to attrition, the company plans no major layoffs.

Blaine, Camas, Gooding, Jerome, and Lincoln Counties

- Allen & Co., a New-York based investment bank, held its 21st Annual Sun Valley Conference this year. The conference occurs in July and for a week Sun Valley becomes a media focus as many different business and entertainment leaders convene to rest, relax, and discuss business, economic, and geopolitical strategy. In past years many large and far-reaching deals have been made at the conference. Such business giants as Bill Gates of Microsoft and Michael Eisner of Disney attend the meeting, along with politicians and celebrities. The conference was termed a success this year and plans are in the works for the 22nd meeting in 2004.

Cassia and Minidoka Counties

- The Idaho Boat Regatta took place in Burley recently and was termed a huge success. The regatta brings some of the best boat racers in the world to compete on the Snake River. Thousands of people attend the regatta every year bringing a much-needed economic boost to the Mini-Cassia area, and the many family-oriented activities make the regatta a popular event.
- McCain Food and the J.R. Simplot Company's Heyburn potato processing plant completed a round of layoffs in July. J.R. Simplot Company permanently displaced an additional 52 workers as it starts to wind down to its final closure of the plant in April 2004. McCain Food laid off 105 workers indefinitely in a move driven by high inventory and falling demand in the processed potato market. The company forecasts that 125 workers would be laid off, however, fewer workers were initially laid off due to necessary vacation coverage. The company has said that it does not expect the layoffs to be permanent, but has given no indication as to the duration of this initial displacement. This brings the total of laid off workers in the area's potato processing sector to over 400.

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SOUTHEAST IDAHO

BANNOCK, BEAR LAKE, BINGHAM, CARIBOU, FRANKLIN, ONEIDA, & POWER COUNTIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The June 2003 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Pocatello City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was 4.9 percent, as shown in Southeast Table 1. This rate fell one-tenth of a percentage point from May 2003 and was below the state rate of 5.2 percent. The difference in the area's labor force statistics from a year ago was phenomenal. The unemployment rate dropped from 6.4 percent in June 2002 to 4.9 percent a year later because the number of individuals employed outpaced the number of individuals unemployed by 480, a reversal from the trend a year earlier. Last year in June, the unemployment rate had risen more than a full percentage point from 4.6 percent in June 2001.

Between May and June 2003, the MSA lost 580 *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs*. The losses occurred in *Government Education* as the result of schools closing for summer. The *Goods-Producing Industries*, which consist of *Natural Resources & Mining*, *Construction*, and *Manufacturing*, gained 40 jobs between May and June 2003. Area construction activity has exceeded the 2002 level and added 30 jobs. The *Service-Providing Industries* lost 620 jobs between May and June 2003. Most job losses, besides those in *Government Education*, occurred in *Business Services* (120) mainly because of fluctuations in call center jobs.

Between June 2002 and June 2003 *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* fell by 580. Job gains in *Leisure and Hospitality* (280) were outpaced by job losses in *Trade, Transportation, & Utilities* (150) and *Financial Activities* (110). The decrease in *Health Services* (250) was picked up in *Government Administration* because two hospitals merged, moving some jobs from *Health Services* to *Government Administration*.

SPECIAL TOPIC:

Covered Employment and Wages

Final 2002 Covered Employment and Wage data revealed a loss of 870 (1.5 percent) jobs in Southeast Idaho between

Southeast Idaho Table 1: Labor Force & Employment
Pocatello City MSA (Bannock County)

	June 2003*	May 2003	June 2002	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	41,050	41,190	40,570	-0.3	1.2
Unemployment	2,010	2,070	2,610	-2.9	-23.0
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.9	5.0	6.4		
Total Employment	39,040	39,120	37,960	-0.2	2.8
Unadjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	40,420	41,280	39,790	-2.1	1.6
Unemployment	1,880	1,970	2,500	-4.6	-24.8
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.7	4.8	6.3		
Total Employment	38,540	39,310	37,290	-2.0	3.4
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs** - NAICS	32,960	33,540	33,540	-1.7	-1.7
Goods-Producing Industries	4,520	4,480	4,360	0.9	3.7
Natural Resources & Mining	10	10	20	0.0	-50.0
Construction	1,870	1,840	1,690	1.6	10.7
Manufacturing	2,640	2,630	2,650	0.4	-0.4
Food Manufacturing	430	430	450	0.0	-4.4
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	140	140	110	0.0	27.3
Machinery Manufacturing	40	40	20	0.0	100.0
Other Manufacturing	2,030	2,020	2,070	0.5	-1.9
Service-Providing Industries	28,440	29,060	29,180	-2.1	-2.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	6,540	6,640	6,690	-1.5	-2.2
Wholesale Trade	970	1,050	1,060	-7.6	-8.5
Retail Trade	4,300	4,320	4,380	-0.5	-1.8
Utilities	50	50	50	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	1,220	1,220	1,200	0.0	1.7
Information	690	690	700	0.0	-1.4
Financial Activities	1,740	1,720	1,850	1.2	-5.9
Professional & Business Services	3,270	3,390	3,300	-3.5	-0.9
Educational & Health Services	2,810	2,700	3,060	4.1	-8.2
Leisure & Hospitality	3,460	3,400	3,180	1.8	8.8
Other Services	1,240	1,250	1,190	-0.8	4.2
Government Education	4,380	5,050	5,500	-13.3	-20.4
Government Administration	4,310	4,230	3,720	1.9	15.9

*Preliminary Estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

2001 and 2002, but average wages increased by \$266 (1.1 percent). Covered Employment is a **count of jobs** held by people who work for employers covered by Idaho's unemployment insurance laws, and includes about 95 percent of all people who work for wages, salaries, tips, and commissions. Southeast Idaho Table 2: Average Annual Covered Employment, and Southeast Idaho Table 3: Average Annual Wages on page 19 show the gain or loss of jobs and wages, by industry, for each of the seven Southeast Idaho counties.

Despite a national recession in 2001, which led to a net loss of jobs in Southeast Idaho in 2002, only three counties suffered job losses: Bannock, Caribou, and Power. The job losses in those counties can be attributed to the closure of the Astaris/FMC phosphorus plant near Pocatello. Over the

year, average wages increased in five of the seven counties. Only Caribou and Power Counties experienced a decline in average wages over the year, the result of job losses in mining and manufacturing.

COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Please note: Information contained in Economic Developments is obtained from area newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, local area Chambers of Commerce publications, and other sources.

Bannock County

- Work is scheduled to begin September 1 on a \$3.4 million pedestrian project, which is the first phase of the Old Town Pocatello revitalization. Decorative street lights, curbs, gutter and sidewalk improvements, and landscaping will be completed along portions of Old Town around the Union Pacific Railroad parking lot. The \$650,000 project is one part of a multiple-phase project, which includes a pedestrian mall and multipurpose pavilion designed to invite foot traffic to Old Town.
- Farmers Insurance Group celebrated 50 years of conducting business in Pocatello. The company employs over 200 people at their Pocatello facility and its employees are active in numerous community service groups.

Bear Lake County

- Dusty's Delites Ice Cream Parlor opened in Montpelier. Owners Jody Percy and Terry Lowery visited Southeast Idaho on vacation and loved the area. They returned and opened the business, which offers ice cream, Italian sodas, and bagel sandwiches. The new business is located at 818 Washington.

Bingham County

- Parkway Surgery Center held a grand opening and gave public tours of its new facility on Parkway Drive. The center has two operating suites, five recovery rooms, and state-of-the-art x-ray imaging technology.

Franklin County

- A groundbreaking ceremony was held in Preston at the site where the Oneida Academy will be relocated. Citizens raised funds to move the historic building and will begin fundraising efforts to restore the structure.

Oneida County

- The U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management moved into their new facility at 300 East in Malad. The combined facility will save both agencies money by allowing them to share the cost of rent and utilities.
- A new U. S. Department of Agriculture Service Center opened in August. It houses the Natural Re-

Area/County	2001	2002	# change 2001-2002	% change 2001-2002
Southeast Idaho	56,494	55,623	-871	-1.5
Bannock County	30,903	30,480	-423	-1.4
Bear Lake County	1,455	1,458	3	0.2
Bingham County	13,563	13,644	81	0.6
Caribou County	3,167	3,072	-95	-3.0
Franklin County	2,572	2,634	62	2.4
Oneida County	894	873	-21	-2.3
Power County	3,941	3,463	-478	-12.1

Area/County	2001	2002	# change 2001-2002	% change 2001-2002
Southeast Idaho	\$24,754	\$25,019	266	1.1
Bannock County	\$24,619	\$25,216	597	2.4
Bear Lake County	\$18,278	\$18,927	649	3.6
Bingham County	\$23,412	\$24,192	780	3.3
Caribou County	\$34,558	\$34,201	-358	-1.0
Franklin County	\$19,488	\$20,087	600	3.1
Oneida County	\$17,958	\$18,540	582	3.2
Power County	\$29,916	\$26,350	-3,566	-11.9

sources Conservation Service and Farm Service Agency. The facility is located at 200 West in Malad.

Power County

- Direct Communications of Rockland has added on-site technology assistance as a new service. Geeks Direct assists customers with their computer needs, such as repairing and upgrading computers, building customized computers, creating networks, and assisting with security issues.
- Linx Wireless opened on Idaho Street in American Falls. An open house to celebrate the new business was held in July.
- Construction has begun on the addition to the Power County Sheriff's Office in American Falls. The \$152,800 project will include an upgrade of the kitchen, which will allow the county to continue making meals at a reduced cost in-house rather than contracting with other providers for the service. The addition also provides space for securing evidence and sensitive material.

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NORTHEAST IDAHO

BONNEVILLE, BUTTE, CLARK, CUSTER, FREMONT, JEFFERSON, LEMHI, MADISON, & TETON COUNTIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Bonneville Labor Market Area (LMA) remained constant over the month at 3.6 percent as shown in Northeast Table 1. The LMA's unemployment rate was 1.6 percentage points lower than the state rate of 5.2 percent and 2.8 percentage points lower than the national rate of 6.4 percent. The individual counties of the LMA showed little, if any, changes over the month with the exception of Butte County, which decreased 1.0 percentage point from May to June. Year-over-year, the unemployment rate in the LMA decreased four-tenths of a percentage point with Bingham, Bonneville, and Jefferson Counties contributing to the decrease. Butte County's rate actually increased 1.0 percentage point from June 2002. Since layoffs from the Idaho National Engineering & Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) hit in 2001, Butte County has been showing larger changes than the other three counties as its population is smaller than the other counties, therefore small numeric changes cause large percent changes. The unemployment rate in Idaho Falls, the largest city in the LMA, decreased one-tenth of a percentage point over the month to 3.3 percent, which is a decrease of six-tenths of a percentage point from June 2002.

Other counties in Northeast Idaho that are not part of the LMA saw slight changes in the unemployment rate over the month as Clark, Custer, Lemhi, and Teton Counties each showed decreases, while Fremont and Madison Counties both experienced increases. Year-over-year, the rate in all counties decreased with Custer showing the largest decrease at 1.3 percentage points. Concentration on long-term economic development,

Northeast Idaho Table 1: Labor Force & Employment
Bonneville, Bingham, Butte, and Jefferson Counties

	June 2003*	May 2003	June 2002	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	83,170	83,580	83,000	-0.5	0.2
Unemployment	2,980	2,980	3,310	0.0	-10.0
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.6	3.6	4.0		
Total Employment	80,190	80,600	79,690	-0.5	0.6
Unadjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	84,710	83,550	84,300	1.4	0.5
Unemployment	2,560	2,470	2,930	3.6	-12.6
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.0	3.0	3.5		
Total Employment	82,150	81,080	81,370	1.3	1.0
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs** - NAICS	64,620	63,500	64,450	1.8	0.3
Goods-Producing Industries	10,880	10,390	10,060	4.7	8.2
Natural Resources & Mining	70	70	80	0.0	-12.5
Construction	5,390	4,990	4,770	8.0	13.0
Manufacturing	5,420	5,330	5,210	1.7	4.0
Food Manufacturing	2,730	2,680	2,850	1.9	-4.2
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	310	300	250	3.3	24.0
Machinery Manufacturing	480	470	450	2.1	6.7
Other Manufacturing	1,900	1,880	1,660	1.1	14.5
Service-Providing Industries	53,740	53,110	54,390	1.2	-1.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	14,150	13,970	14,880	1.3	-4.9
Wholesale Trade	4,830	4,760	5,250	1.5	-8.0
Retail Trade	7,440	7,390	7,890	0.7	-5.7
Utilities	100	100	100	0.0	0.0
Transportation	1,770	1,720	1,640	2.9	7.9
Information	830	820	970	1.2	-14.4
Financial Activities	2,040	2,030	2,110	0.5	-3.3
Professional & Business Services	11,700	11,630	11,820	0.6	-1.0
Educational & Health Services	6,390	6,310	6,060	1.3	5.4
Leisure & Hospitality	5,020	4,830	5,020	3.9	0.0
Other Services	2,260	2,260	2,270	0.0	-0.4
Government Education	5,060	5,160	5,090	-1.9	-0.6
Government Administration	6,290	6,100	6,170	3.1	1.9

*Preliminary Estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

along with a temporary increase of workers at the Thompson Creek Mine (while molybdenum prices are encouraging) can be cited as reasons for the drop.

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs in the LMA increased by more than 1,100 jobs from May. *Construction*, *Leisure & Hospitality*, and *Government Administration* were all large contributors. *Construction* showed the largest monthly gain of all industries in the LMA with continued commercial and residential growth. *Leisure & Hospitality* and *Government Administration* each grew as a result of seasonal factors, including tourism and the need for summer facility and grounds maintenance. The only job loss

experienced over the month was in *Government Education* due to the natural break in school schedules.

Year-over-year, *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased only 170 jobs as gains in *Goods-Producing Industries* (820 jobs) outweighed losses in *Service-Producing Industries* (650 jobs). *Construction* gained over 600 jobs from June 2002 to June 2003 as the mild winter and favorable spring allowed jobs to start earlier than normal. *Manufacturing* gained 210 jobs overall even after a loss of 120 jobs from the *Food Manufacturing* sector. *Wholesale and Retail Trade* combined lost over 800 jobs because of conservative consumer spending due to uncertainty of national issues. A plus in *Service-Producing Industries* was the gain of 330 jobs in *Educational & Health Services*, mostly in *Health Services*, as the LMA continues to attract medical specialists due to the large geographic area it services.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Multi Counties

- All nine counties in Northeast Idaho (and all four counties in the LMA) are now listed under drought emergency declarations. A declaration has to be issued by the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) and is then forwarded to the governor for approval. Once an area is listed as a drought emergency area, irrigation companies can work with the IDWR to secure temporary water rights or make modifications to existing rights for those entities that need water. More information can be found at IDWR's website: www.idwr.state.id.us.

Bonneville County

- Tele-Servicing Innovations (TSI) recently closed the doors to its Idaho Falls facility. The company cites the federal Do Not Call legislation as the main reason for the closure. The national economic downturn also played a role. Approximately 80 people were affected.
- Bubba's Bar-B-Que reopened after fire damaged a portion of it in late January. The restaurant completely remodeled the interior. The restaurant offers bar-b-que meals with nightly specials and is located at the corner of Yellowstone Avenue and First Street in Idaho Falls.
- A new fast food restaurant is moving into the former Artic Circle building on First Street in Idaho Falls. The owners of Jalisco's Mexican Restaurant bought the property when Artic Circle moved into its new location in Ammon. The new fast-food restaurant, Los Primos, will specialize in

Mexican food. It will open at 6 a.m. and drive-through service will stay open until 2 a.m. It should be open for business at the end of August.

- John Kotek has been named the new deputy manager of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Idaho Operations Office, which oversees the Idaho National Engineering & Environmental Laboratory (INEEL). He will now be working with the newly appointed manager, Elizabeth Sellers. Kotek worked at the DOE's Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology in Washington, D.C. for nine years before working for Argonne National Laboratory West where he was most recently senior manager. He worked to develop the Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Technology Roadmap and was part of efforts to create hydrogen from nuclear energy. He is currently chairman of Idaho's chapter of the American Nuclear Society.

Butte County

- BNFL Inc. sponsored the Extreme Thunder BNFL Inc. Arco Air Show, featuring the U.S. Navy's Blue Angels, at the end of July. It attracted many spectators who were well pleased with the event. The show also helped many businesses in Arco as hotels and campgrounds were booked weeks in advance. There are tentative plans to bring the show back in a few years.

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2002 CITY POPULATION REPORTED

On July 10, 2003, the Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau released their 2002 population estimates by city. The data available for 200 Idaho cities includes the population for 2000, 2001, and 2002, the county the city is located in, the numeric and percent change in the population, and the rankings. A printed version of the table, with the cities listed in alphabetical order, can be found in FYI Table 1 on pages 23-26. The data can also be accessed at www.jobservice.us.

Highlights of changes in the population from the 2000 census show that population growth and loss occurred in large cities as well as small cities, and in all geographic areas of the state. The highlights have been divided into three areas—actual population, numeric change in the population, and the percent change in the population. When analyzing the change in the city population data, remember that the growth or loss of population in a small city can result in a significant percentage increase.

POPULATION

- Boise City had the largest population in 2002 with 189,847 people, an increase from 188,890 in 2001.
- The 10 largest cities in Idaho are Boise City (189,847), Nampa (60,259), Pocatello (51,242), Idaho Falls (51,096), Meridian (39,067), Coeur d'Alene (36,259), Twin Falls (35,633), Lewiston (30,487), Caldwell (29,466), and Moscow (21,674).
- Seven additional cities have a population in excess of 10,000. These are Post Falls (18,738), Rexburg (17,558), Eagle (13,659), Mountain Home (11,531), Garden City (10,985), Blackfoot (10,552), and Chubbuck (10,002).
- Warm River in Fremont County boasts the smallest incorporated population with only 10 people in 2002, unchanged from 2001.
- The ten smallest cities are Warm River (10), Hamer (12), Drummond (15), Atomic City (25), Clayton (26), State Line (28), Spencer (37), Oxford (53), Placerville (61), and Rebuens (71).
- Five additional cities have a population less than 100. They are Butte City (77), Hope (81), Leadore (87), Stanley (95), and Huetter (96).

NUMERIC CHANGE IN POPULATION

- Nampa (60,289) located in Canyon County experienced the largest increase in actual population between 2000 and 2002 with 7,828 more people.

- The population increased in eight other cities by more than 1,000 over the two-year period. They are: Meridian (39,067), which added 4,148; Boise City (189,847), which added 3,949; Caldwell (29,466), which added 2,878; Eagle (13,659), which added 2,552; Kuna (7,773), which added 2,157; Coeur d'Alene (36,259), which added 1,732; Ammon (7,756), which added 1,442; and Post Falls (18,738), which added 1,405.
- Nineteen cities added between 100 and 1,000 new residents since 2000.
- Seventy-four cities experienced population growth of less than 100.
- Thirteen cities had no change in their population over the two years.
- Eight cities lost 100 or more in their population—Salmon (3,022) lost 100, Montpelier (2,683) lost 102, Orofino (3,142) lost 105, American Falls (3,987) lost 124, Kellogg (2,258) lost 137, Pocatello (51,242) lost 224, Rupert (5,402) lost 243, and Lewiston (30,0487) lost 417.
- Seventy-seven other cities experienced a loss in population between 1 and 100.

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION

- Of the ten cities with a population growth from April 2002 greater than 10 percent, three had population between 500 and 2,200, three had population between 7,000 and 8,000, and the remaining four had population between 13,100 and 60,100.
- Kuna (7,773), located in Ada County, experienced the largest percent increase in population between 2000 and 2002 at 38.4 percent.
- Nine other cities experienced population increases of more than 10 percent over the two-year period. They were: Victor (1,049) up 24.9 percent; Eagle (13,659) up 23.0 percent; Ammon (7,756) up 22.8 percent; Star (2,101) up 17.0 percent; Nampa (60,259) up 14.9 percent; Melba (501) up 14.1 percent; Hailey (7,084) up 14.0 percent; Meridian (39,067) up 11.9 percent; and Caldwell (29,466) up 10.8 percent.
- Forty-five cities experienced a population increase between 1.0 and 10.0 percent.
- Twenty-eight cities experienced population growth of less than 1.0 percent.
- Nineteen cities experienced a population loss between 0.0 and 10.0 percent since 2000.

- Of the 66 cities that experienced a population loss of 1.0 percent or more, only 20 had a population in July 2002 greater than 1,000.
- Twelve cities lost 5.0 percent or more of their population since April 2000. Unfortunately eight of the 12 counties are located in Northern Idaho—five in Shoshone County and three in Clearwater County. The 12 cities are: Elk River (141) lost 9.8 percent; Pierce (567) lost 8.1 percent; Weippe (385) lost 7.5 percent; Wardner (201) lost 6.5 percent; Wallace (898) lost 6.5 percent; Mullan (790) lost 6.0 percent; Kellogg (2,258) lost 5.7 percent; Council (772) lost 5.4 percent;

St. Charles (148) lost 5.1 percent; Donnelly (131) lost 5.1 percent; Osburn (1,467) lost 5.0 percent; and Stanley (95) lost 5.0 percent.

- Fifty-four other cities experienced a loss between 1.0 and 4.9 percent over the two years.

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State Overview — (continued from page 4)

Northeast

- From Bonneville County north to the Montana border (Northeast Idaho), the climate continues to favor production. Although there have been a few days with cloud cover, most have been very warm to hot and sunny. There has been no moisture, so irrigation is in demand. The reservoirs are well below normal capacity for this time of year and at least one major irrigation company has sent notices to users that their water supply will be cut in half. A second cutting of hay and alfalfa is almost underway. Grain and potatoes are growing favorably.

Note: Updates on Idaho's agricultural conditions, labor demands, and wages is published every two weeks from May through September and are available at the Department website at <http://www.labor.state.id.us/lmi/pubs/farmlabor.pdf> (English) or <http://www.labor.state.id.us/lmi/pubs/farmlaborspan.pdf> (Spanish)

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Seaport News — (continued from page 10)

been progressively worse, with the company reporting a \$234.4 million shortfall by the end of 2002. In the first quarter of this year, Potlatch's performance began to improve when it lost only \$8.9 million, which was substantially better than the same time last year. Two factors helped push the company to profitability in the second quarter. In June, Potlatch closed a sale of 15,300 acres of hardwood timber in Arkansas for an undisclosed amount. At the same time, Potlatch received a \$24.9 million payment from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service as a resolution to a tax dispute. In addition to the land sale and IRS settlement, Potlatch posted a modest profit in the wood products segment of \$2.3 million. "Wood products shipments from Canada continue to dampen domestic lumber prices, but the strong housing market has allowed us to increase shipments of lumber," said L. Pendleton Siegel, Potlatch's chairman and chief executive officer. Potlatch makes dimensional lumber and cedar products at Clearwater Lumber in Lewiston, which has about 300 workers. Still Potlatch faces challenges. The consumer products division, which

employs about 650 in Lewiston, lost \$5 million in the second quarter. "Markets for consumer tissue products continued to be very competitive during the quarter," Siegel said in a statement. "Net selling prices suffered, falling 10 percent compared to the second quarter of 2002." Company officials believe the dip is part of a short-term, cyclical trend and that in the long term, consumer products will be a major growth area for Potlatch. The consumer products division includes paper towels, paper napkins, facial tissue, and toilet paper. Although the pulp and paperboard division also didn't make money—it lost \$1.2 million—company officials point out that was an improvement from the same time last year, when it lost \$7.3 million.

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FYI Table 1: Population of Idaho Cities, 2000-2002

City	County	July 1, 2002 Population	July 1, 2001 Population	July 1, 2000 Population	Census 2000 Population	Population Change April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002	Percent Change April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002
Aberdeen	Bingham	1,839	1,845	1,840	1,840	-1	-0.1%
Acequia	Minidoka	139	140	144	144	-5	-3.5%
Albion	Cassia	264	264	262	262	2	0.8%
American Falls	Power	3,987	4,063	4,094	4,111	-124	-3.0%
Ammon	Bonneville	7,756	6,883	6,436	6,314	1,442	22.8%
Arco	Butte	1,022	1,008	1,026	1,026	-4	-0.4%
Arimo	Bannock	340	344	347	348	-8	-2.3%
Ashton	Fremont	1,109	1,117	1,124	1,129	-20	-1.8%
Athol	Kootenai	678	679	678	676	2	0.3%
Atomic City	Bingham	25	25	25	25	0	0.0%
Bancroft	Caribou	377	383	382	382	-5	-1.3%
Basalt	Bingham	423	423	419	419	4	1.0%
Bellevue	Blaine	2,008	1,921	1,883	1,876	132	7.0%
Blackfoot	Bingham	10,552	10,509	10,432	10,419	133	1.3%
Bliss	Gooding	273	274	275	275	-2	-0.7%
Bloomington	Bear Lake	242	250	251	251	-9	-3.6%
Boise City	Ada	189,847	188,190	186,331	185,898	3,949	2.1%
Bonniers Ferry	Boundary	2,639	2,597	2,615	2,607	32	1.2%
Bovill	Latah	302	303	304	305	-3	-1.0%
Buhl	Twin Falls	3,972	3,962	3,981	3,985	-13	-0.3%
Burley	Minidoka	9,375	9,353	9,310	9,320	55	0.6%
Butte city	Butte	77	75	76	76	1	1.3%
Caldwell	Canyon	29,466	28,149	26,932	26,588	2,878	10.8%
Cambridge	Washington	354	357	359	360	-6	-1.7%
Carey	Blaine	525	518	513	513	12	2.3%
Cascade	Valley	962	989	994	997	-35	-3.5%
Castleford	Twin Falls	275	276	277	277	-2	-0.7%
Challis	Custer	873	893	909	909	-36	-4.0%
Chubbuck	Bannock	10,002	9,860	9,727	9,700	302	3.1%
Clark Fork	Bonner	552	538	533	530	22	4.2%
Clayton	Custer	26	27	27	27	-1	-3.7%
Clifton	Franklin	223	217	214	213	10	4.7%
Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai	36,259	35,510	34,802	34,527	1,732	5.0%
Cottonwood	Idaho	936	946	941	944	-8	-0.8%
Council	Adams	772	784	810	816	-44	-5.4%
Craigmont	Lewis	552	537	556	556	-4	-0.7%
Crouch	Boise	162	159	156	154	8	5.2%
Culdesac	Nez Perce	371	372	377	378	-7	-1.9%
Dalton Gardens	Kootenai	2,288	2,277	2,283	2,278	10	0.4%
Dayton	Franklin	443	440	444	444	-1	-0.2%
Deary	Latah	543	547	550	552	-9	-1.6%
Declo	Cassia	339	339	338	338	1	0.3%
Dietrich	Lincoln	155	154	151	150	5	3.3%
Donnelly	Valley	131	135	137	138	-7	-5.1%
Dover	Bonner	354	346	344	342	12	3.5%
Downey	Bannock	603	611	612	613	-10	-1.6%
Driggs	Teton	1,152	1,122	1,108	1,100	52	4.7%
Drummond	Fremont	15	15	15	15	0	0.0%
Dubois	Clark	690	685	712	705	-15	-2.1%
Eagle	Ada	13,659	12,891	11,464	11,107	2,552	23.0%
East Hope	Bonner	206	201	201	200	6	3.0%
Eden	Jerome	411	410	412	411	0	0.0%
Elk River	Clearwater	141	146	155	156	-15	-9.6%
Emmett	Gem	5,752	5,695	5,594	5,574	178	3.2%
Fairfield	Camas	400	395	389	395	5	1.3%
Ferdinand	Idaho	148	143	144	145	3	2.1%
Fernan Lake Village	Kootenai	187	188	187	186	1	0.5%

FYI Table 1: Population of Idaho Cities, 2000-2002 (cont.)

City	County	July 1, 2002 Population	July 1, 2001 Population	July 1, 2000 Population	Census 2000 Population	Population Change April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002	Percent Change April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002
Filer	Twin Falls	1,649	1,633	1,623	1,620	29	1.8%
Firth	Bingham	415	413	409	408	7	1.7%
Franklin	Franklin	651	642	642	641	10	1.6%
Fruitland	Payette	3,978	3,915	3,830	3,805	173	4.5%
Garden City	Ada	10,985	10,870	10,681	10,637	348	3.3%
Genesee	Latah	931	937	943	946	-15	-1.6%
Georgetown	Bear Lake	530	543	539	538	-8	-1.5%
Glenns Ferry	Elmore	1,571	1,584	1,601	1,611	-40	-2.5%
Gooding	Gooding	3,334	3,351	3,383	3,384	-50	-1.5%
Grace	Caribou	994	1,009	992	990	4	0.4%
Grand View	Owyhee	478	481	472	470	8	1.7%
Grangeville	Idaho	3,160	3,189	3,217	3,228	-68	-2.1%
Greenleaf	Canyon	873	867	864	862	11	1.3%
Hagerman	Gooding	684	676	661	656	28	4.3%
Hailey	Blaine	7,084	6,763	6,319	6,215	869	14.0%
Hamer	Jefferson	12	12	12	12	0	0.0%
Hansen	Twin Falls	976	970	970	970	6	0.6%
Harrison	Kootenai	268	268	268	267	1	0.4%
Hauser	Kootenai	679	677	671	668	11	1.6%
Hayden	Kootenai	497	498	496	494	3	0.6%
Hayden Lake	Kootenai	9,885	9,510	9,257	9,167	718	7.8%
Hazelton	Jerome	700	696	692	687	13	1.9%
Heyburn	Minidoka	2,805	2,814	2,890	2,899	-94	-3.2%
Hollister	Twin Falls	237	237	237	237	0	0.0%
Homedale	Owyhee	2,536	2,566	2,536	2,528	8	0.3%
Hope	Bonner	81	79	79	79	2	2.5%
Horseshoe Bend	Boise	812	799	778	770	42	5.5%
Huetter	Kootenai	96	96	96	96	0	0.0%
Idaho City	Boise	483	475	463	458	25	5.5%
Idaho Falls	Bonneville	51,096	51,023	50,894	50,784	312	0.6%
Inkom	Bannock	732	738	738	738	-6	-0.8%
Iona	Bonneville	1,209	1,205	1,203	1,201	8	0.7%
Irwin	Bonneville	157	157	157	157	0	0.0%
Island Park	Fremont	213	213	214	215	-2	-0.9%
Jerome	Jerome	7,866	7,800	7,816	7,780	86	1.1%
Juliaetta	Latah	600	604	607	609	-9	-1.5%
Kamiah	Idaho	1,150	1,122	1,159	1,160	-10	-0.9%
Kellogg	Shoshone	2,258	2,328	2,388	2,395	-137	-5.7%
Kendrick	Latah	364	366	368	369	-5	-1.4%
Ketchum	Blaine	3,100	3,064	3,012	3,003	97	3.2%
Kimberly	Twin Falls	2,672	2,625	2,617	2,614	58	2.2%
Kooskia	Idaho	670	676	674	675	-5	-0.7%
Kootenai	Bonner	456	446	443	441	15	3.4%
Kuna	Ada	7,773	6,935	5,881	5,616	2,157	38.4%
Lapwai	Nez Perce	1,114	1,115	1,132	1,134	-20	-1.8%
Lava Hot Springs	Bannock	527	526	522	521	6	1.2%
Leadore	Lemhi	87	87	89	90	-3	-3.3%
Lewiston	Nez Perce	30,487	30,463	30,855	30,904	-417	-1.3%
Lewisville	Jefferson	475	467	468	467	8	1.7%
Mackay	Custer	546	558	566	566	-20	-3.5%
Malad City	Oneida	2,117	2,151	2,153	2,158	-41	-1.9%
Malta	Cassia	178	178	177	177	1	0.6%
Marsing	Owyhee	942	932	898	890	52	5.8%
McCall	Valley	2,110	2,117	2,094	2,091	19	0.9%
McCammon	Bannock	806	808	805	805	1	0.1%
Melba	Canyon	501	453	442	439	62	14.1%
Menan	Jefferson	713	704	708	707	6	0.8%
Meridian	Ada	39,067	37,266	35,387	34,919	4,148	11.9%

FYI Table 1: Population of Idaho Cities, 2000-2002 (cont.)

City	County	July 1, 2002 Population	July 1, 2001 Population	July 1, 2000 Population	Census 2000 Population	Population Change April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002	Percent Change April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002
Middleton	Canyon	3,272	3,171	3,020	2,979	293	9.8%
Midvale	Washington	177	174	176	176	1	0.6%
Minidoka	Minidoka	123	125	128	129	-6	-4.7%
Montpelier	Bear Lake	2,683	2,761	2,783	2,785	-102	-3.7%
Moore	Butte	197	194	196	196	1	0.5%
Moscow	Latah	21,674	21,597	21,314	21,331	343	1.6%
Mountain Home	Elmore	11,531	11,402	11,168	11,143	388	3.5%
Moyie Springs	Boundary	677	667	661	656	21	3.2%
Mud Lake	Jefferson	272	267	270	270	2	0.7%
Mullan	Shoshone	790	816	837	840	-50	-6.0%
Murtaugh	Twin Falls	139	138	139	139	0	0.0%
Nampa	Canyon	60,259	56,802	53,363	52,431	7,828	14.9%
New Meadows	Adams	509	514	530	533	-24	-4.5%
New Plymouth	Payette	1,386	1,389	1,399	1,400	-14	-1.0%
Newdale	Fremont	358	357	357	358	0	0.0%
Nezperce	Lewis	514	503	522	523	-9	-1.7%
Notus	Canyon	494	473	461	458	36	7.9%
Oakley	Cassia	669	669	667	668	1	0.1%
Oldtown	Bonner	200	194	191	190	10	5.3%
Onaway	Latah	227	228	229	230	-3	-1.3%
Orofino	Clearwater	3,142	3,208	3,245	3,247	-105	-3.2%
Osburn	Shoshone	1,467	1,510	1,542	1,545	-78	-5.0%
Oxford	Franklin	53	52	53	53	0	0.0%
Paris	Bear Lake	557	571	575	576	-19	-3.3%
Parker	Fremont	317	317	318	319	-2	-0.6%
Parma	Canyon	1,804	1,795	1,777	1,771	33	1.9%
Paul	Minidoka	971	978	1,008	1,012	-41	-4.1%
Payette	Payette	7,148	7,092	7,089	7,081	67	0.9%
Peck	Nez Perce	183	183	186	186	-3	-1.6%
Pierce	Clearwater	567	582	612	617	-50	-8.1%
Pinehurst	Shoshone	1,595	1,638	1,661	1,661	-66	-4.0%
Placerville	Boise	61	61	60	60	1	1.7%
Plummer	Benewah	968	974	993	990	-22	-2.2%
Pocatello	Bannock	51,242	51,406	51,431	51,466	-224	-0.4%
Ponderay	Bonner	667	650	642	638	29	4.5%
Post Falls	Kootenai	18,738	18,142	17,535	17,333	1,405	8.1%
Potlatch	Latah	773	780	788	791	-18	-2.3%
Preston	Franklin	4,791	4,726	4,696	4,682	109	2.3%
Priest River	Bonner	1,818	1,776	1,763	1,754	64	3.6%
Rathdrum	Kootenai	5,081	4,913	4,846	4,816	265	5.5%
Reubens	Lewis	71	69	72	72	-1	-1.4%
Rexburg	Madison	17,558	17,204	17,269	17,298	260	1.5%
Richfield	Lincoln	421	419	413	412	9	2.2%
Rigby	Jefferson	3,007	2,973	2,999	2,998	9	0.3%
Riggins	Idaho	406	410	410	410	-4	-1.0%
Ririe	Jefferson	543	540	545	545	-2	-0.4%
Roberts	Jefferson	674	665	652	647	27	4.2%
Rockland	Power	305	311	314	316	-11	-3.5%
Rupert	Minidoka	5,402	5,451	5,620	5,645	-243	-4.3%
Salmon	Lemhi	3,022	3,017	3,093	3,122	-100	-3.2%
Sandpoint	Bonner	7,167	6,949	6,876	6,835	332	4.9%
Shelley	Bingham	3,838	3,829	3,822	3,822	16	0.4%
Shoshone	Lincoln	1,446	1,430	1,403	1,398	48	3.4%
Smelterville	Shoshone	622	639	650	651	-29	-4.5%
Soda Springs	Caribou	3,368	3,415	3,381	3,381	-13	-0.4%
Spencer	Clark	37	37	38	38	-1	-2.6%
Spirit Lake	Kootenai	1,409	1,398	1,384	1,376	33	2.4%
St. Anthony	Fremont	3,312	3,330	3,331	3,342	-30	-0.9%

FYI Table 1: Population of Idaho Cities, 2000-2002 (cont.)

City	County	July 1, 2002 Population	July 1, 2001 Population	July 1, 2000 Population	Census 2000 Population	Population Change April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002	Percent Change April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002
St. Charles	Bear Lake	148	153	156	156	-8	-5.1%
St. Maries	Benewah	2,586	2,600	2,657	2,652	-66	-2.5%
Stanley	Custer	95	98	100	100	-5	-5.0%
Star**	Ada	2,101	2,022	1,840	1,795	306	17.0%
State Line	Kootenai	28	28	28	28	0	0.0%
Stites	Idaho	223	225	225	226	-3	-1.3%
Sugar City	Madison	1,216	1,228	1,238	1,242	-26	-2.1%
Sun Valley	Blaine	1,447	1,440	1,429	1,427	20	1.4%
Swan Valley	Bonneville	216	215	214	213	3	1.4%
Tensed	Benewah	124	124	126	126	-2	-1.6%
Teton	Fremont	571	569	568	569	2	0.4%
Tetonia	Teton	263	252	249	247	16	6.5%
Troy	Latah	786	790	795	798	-12	-1.5%
Twin Falls	Twin Falls	35,633	34,973	34,751	34,692	941	2.7%
Ucon	Bonneville	950	947	945	943	7	0.7%
Victor	Teton	1,049	901	855	840	209	24.9%
Wallace	Shoshone	898	929	956	960	-62	-6.5%
Wardner	Shoshone	201	208	214	215	-14	-6.5%
Warm River	Fremont	10	10	10	10	0	0.0%
Weippe	Clearwater	385	393	413	416	-31	-7.5%
Weiser	Washington	5,367	5,405	5,432	5,436	-69	-1.3%
Wendell	Gooding	2,348	2,335	2,341	2,338	10	0.4%
Weston	Franklin	434	431	427	425	9	2.1%
White Bird	Idaho	105	106	106	106	-1	-0.9%
Wilder	Canyon	1,472	1,472	1,465	1,462	10	0.7%
Winchester	Lewis	306	298	308	308	-2	-0.6%
Worley	Kootenai	223	224	224	223	0	0.0%

Table SUB-EST2002-07-16-Idaho Incorporated Place Population Estimates, Sorted Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Release Date: July 10, 2003

Glossary of Labor Market Terms

Agriculture Employment: Persons on agriculture payrolls who work or receive pay for any period during the survey week. This includes owners, operators, unpaid family members who work at least 15 hours a week, and hired laborers.

Average Hourly Earnings/Average Weekly Hours: The average total money earnings earned by production or non-supervisory workers for selected industries. The average number of hours worked by production or non-supervisory workers including overtime, paid vacation, and sick leave. The data is collected for the week including the 12th of the month.

Average Weekly Earnings: Average Hourly Earnings multiplied by Average Weekly Hours.

Civilian Labor Force: A count of non-institutional persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A national index measuring changes over time in the price of a fixed market basket of goods and services. There are two indexes—the All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) represents the buying habits of about 80 percent of the non-institutional population of the United States, and the Urban Wage & Clerical Workers (CPI-W) represents 40 percent of the population.

Covered Employers: Employers who are subject to state and federal Unemployment Insurance laws.

Durable Goods: Also known as “hard goods” because they include items manufactured or provided by wholesalers with a normal life expectancy of three years or more.

Employed: Individuals, 16 years of age or older, who worked at least 1 hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the week including the 12th day of the month. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were: ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working because of bad weather, or temporarily absent for similar reasons.

Initial Claim: Any notice of unemployment filed to request (1) a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation or (2) a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Labor Market Area (LMA): An area that consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment without changing place of residence. Idaho has nine LMAs.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): An area that has either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a Bureau of Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a

total metropolitan area of at least 100,000. The Office of Management and Budget designates the MSAs. There are five MSAs in Idaho—Boise City-Nampa MSA (including Ada and Canyon Counties), Coeur d'Alene MSA (Kootenai County), Idaho Falls MSA (Jefferson and Bonneville Counties), Lewiston MSA (Nez Perce County in Idaho and Asotin County in Washington), Logan MSA (Franklin County and the Logan, Utah, Metro Area), and Pocatello City (Bannock County).

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment: Persons on nonfarm establishment payrolls (including employees on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation) who work or receive pay for any part of the week including the 12th of the month. It is a count of jobs by place of work. It does not include self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, domestic workers in households, military personnel and persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire reference period.

Nondurable Goods: Also known as “soft goods” because they include items manufactured or provided by wholesalers that generally last for only a short period of time (three years or less).

Seasonally Adjusted: Data is seasonally adjusted to remove the impact of regular events that occur at the same time every year such as the effect of cold weather on outdoor activities, the Christmas holiday, or the summer influx of youth into the labor market.

Unemployed: Those individuals, 16 years of age or older, who do not have a job but are available for work and actively seeking work during the week including the 12th of the month. The only exceptions to these criteria are individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff and individuals waiting to report to a new job within 30 days—these, too, are considered unemployed.

Unemployment Insurance: Unemployment Insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of Unemployment Insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which are beyond their control.

Unemployment Rate: The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labor force.

Weekly Benefit Amount: The amount payable to a claimant for a compensable week of total unemployment.

Weeks Claimed: The number of weeks that unemployed workers claimed Unemployment Insurance benefits.

Weeks Compensated: The number of weeks for which compensation was actually paid.